

War Medals, Orders and Decorations

To be sold by auction at:

Sotheby's, in the Upper Grosvenor Gallery
The Aeolian Hall, Bloomfield Place
New Bond Street
London W1A 2AA

Day of Sale:

Thursday 29 November 2018
at 12.00 noon

Public viewing:

Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ

Monday 26 November	10.00 am to 4.30 pm
Tuesday 27 November	10.00 am to 4.30 pm
Wednesday 28 November	by appointment

Or by previous appointment.

Catalogue no. 98

Price £15

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Cover illustrations:

Lot 894 (front); lot 724 (back); lot 725 (inside front); lot 893 (inside back)

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Order of Sale

Thursday 29 November 2018

Starting at 12.00 noon

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WAR MEDALS, ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

Thursday 29 November 2018, starting at 12.00 noon

WORLD ORDERS AND MEDALS



701
***Afghanistan, Democratic Republic (1978-92), Order of the Saur Revolution**, type 1 (1980-81?), in silver, gilt and red enamel, with original ribbon suspension, lower reverse engraved in Arabic numerals ('0439'), width 45mm, 57.22g (Haynes 3005), *extremely fine, and rare* £400-600

702
***Austria, Honour Decoration of the Red Cross**, Officer's breast badge with War Wreath, by G.A. Scheid, Vienna, width 49mm, *in case of issue, extremely fine* £250-300

703
Belgium, Order of Leopold, Knight's breast badge, in silver, with gilt and enamelled centre; Combatant Volunteers medal 1914-18; other European medals etc. (14), comprising **Austria**, Golden Jubilee Medal 1898, Mobilisation Cross 1912-13, Truppen Cross 1916, Wound medal 1918, with one stripe, Tyrol 1914-18 War Commemorative, with swords on riband, *this in box of issue*; Austrian Swimming League 1914; base medal pin-back badges (4), 5th Army 1916, Archduke Eugen Group 1916, Italian Offensive 1917-18, Heroes Commemorative 1934; **Czechoslovakia**, War Cross 1918; **France**, War medal, 1914-18, Invasion Victims 1914-18, First Class, Liberation medal 1944; **Italy**, Allied Victory 1919, *very fine or better* (16) £300-400

704
***U.S.A., Imperial Order of the Dragon**, second type medal, with transverse loop suspension, coiled dragon brooch suspender and multicoloured ribbon, plain reverse with impressed no. 439, *some verdigris, good very fine* £250-350

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



705
***China, Order of the Double Dragon**, Second type (*circa 1901-1911*), First Class Third Grade breast star, in silver-gilt, silver and enamels, with plain central coral and plain upper coral, plain reverse with vertical brooch-pin, width 97mm, *light overall wear, generally very fine* £2,500-3,000

706
***China, Order of the Double Dragon**, Second type (*circa 1901-1911*), Second Class Second Grade breast star, of compact size, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central engraved coral and plain upper coral, plain reverse with vertical brooch-pin, width 77mm, *good very fine* £1,800-2,200

707
***China, Empire, Medal for Meritorious Deeds and Achievements**, in silver and enamels with centre in silver-gilt and enamels, including enamelled dragons, width 38mm (cf Li, Gongqing, *Qing Dynasty Medals*, p 15, upper right illustration for a very similar example), *very fine to good very fine* £600-800

708
***China, Empire, Chinese Empire Reform Association**, bronze member's badge, *circa 1905*, type without suspension bar and partially hollowed back, width 38.5mm, *with yellow and white centred ribbon, extremely fine* £200-300

709
***China, Empire, Chinese Empire Reform Association**, bronze member's badge, *circa 1905*, similar, also without suspension bar but with flat back, width 38.3mm, *good very fine* £150-200

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



710
***China, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain**, type 2 (circa 1916-28), Eighth Class breast badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, width 43.5mm, *some wear and light repair to enamel, good very fine* £300-400

711
***China, Republic, President Xu Shichang Inauguration Medal, 1918**, of hollow construction, in silver and enamels on both sides, *obv.*, tin-type portrait of Xu Shichang with black-enamelled eyes and bow tie, width 44mm, *with loop and ring suspension, extremely fine* £500-700

712
***China, Republic, Wu Pei Fu Military Marksmanship Medal, circa 1925**, of hollow construction, in silver-gilt and enamels on both sides, *obv.*, tin-type portrait of the Marshal within wreath, *rev.*, crossed rifles with text in angles, wreath around, 40.5mm, *with original ribbon, portrait dark but generally better than very fine* £500-700

713
***China, Nanking Puppet Government, Order of United National Glory**, Fourth Class badge, in bronze-gilt and enamels, *rev.*, Chinese seal stamp, width 74.5mm, *lacking both its upper suspension loop and suspension star, minor surface scratches on reverse, very fine* £400-600



714

***Egypt, Order of Mohamed Ali**, Grand Cordon set of insignia by J. Lattes of Cairo, hallmarked 1921-22, in 18 carat gold and enamels complemented with emeralds and rubies, comprising sash badge, with plain concave backplate marked LATTES, hallmarked on reverse of the riband carrier, width 56.8mm, and breast star, with similarly-marked concave backplate, fitted with a vertical brooch-pin and two sprags for wearing, hallmarked on reverse of the star body, width 82.5mm, *very minor enamel losses resulting from light wear and stress at the points, brooch-pin of breast star bent but generally extremely fine, rare*; together with correct sash and original fitted case of issue by Lattes, *this lacking the original tray insert and fastening catch but otherwise in good original condition (lot)* £10,000-15,000

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715
France, Légion d'Honneur, copy 'Grand Aigle' breast star, in silver, by Arthus Bertrand, Paris, a privately-commissioned official reproduction, with crowned eagle facing left, made using the original dies circa 1970, with two silver marks to reverse brooch pin, 95mm, *lightly toned, better than extremely fine, in a modern fitted case, sold as a copy* £200-300

716
***Germany, Hesse**, Order of Ludwig, unmarked, mid 19th century, Grand Cross breast star, in jewel-cut pierced silver with gold and enamel centre, applied motto GOTT EHRE VATER LAND with wreath of oak and laurel, reverse with plain backplate and vertical brooch-pin, width 80.5 mm. (Barac p. 674, *this piece illustrated*), *light overall wear, good very fine to extremely fine and toned, in a contemporary case* £1,500-2,000

717
***Germany, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle**, First Class Cross, 1846-54 type, in gold and enamels, with lilac-coloured eagle, reverse with central crowned monogram fw, scratch-marked 'w' on base of lower arm, width 58mm, on a contemporary 63mm neck riband with gold clasp, *repairs to the white enamel in the arms of the cross and with light overall wear, about extremely fine* £2,500-3,500

Provenance: Awarded to Prince George, 2nd Duke of Cambridge in 1852, together with the Order of the Black Eagle, as was customary. The honour was acknowledged by Queen Victoria in her letter to her cousin the Duke, dated 22 September 1852: 'I give you, with the greatest of pleasure, permission to accept and wear the Order of the Black Eagle which the King of Prussia has been so kind as to give you.'

718
***Germany, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle**, a London-made breast star in pierced silver, with gold and enamel centre, probably by William Neal for Morel & Co., 7 Burlington Street, circa 1850, the backplate engraved with supplier's name and address and with maker's mark wn impressed on the star as well as on the backplate, reverse with vertical gold brooch-pin for suspension, 81mm, *of high quality work, chip in one quarter of central shield on eagle's breast and with old surface dirt and dark toning, good very fine to extremely fine* £3,000-4,000

Forced to leave Paris in 1848, Jean-Valentin Morel became briefly established in London and exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851. He was granted a royal warrant by Queen Victoria but by late 1852 he was in financial difficulty and left London to open a new workshop in Sèvres.

Provenance: 'Property of a German Princely Family', Sotheby's, 14 April 2011, lot 440.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



719
Germany, Iron Cross, 2nd Class, Great War Period, 3rd Issue (1914), in silver and iron, with suspension loop bearing the silver mark 'We.', with original leather pouch, *good very fine* £40-50

720
***Italy, Tuscany, Order of Military Merit**, Grand Cross set of insignia by Rothe, Vienna, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, width 70mm, and breast star, in silver, 83mm, *extremely fine, star dark-toned, rare* (2) £1,500-2,000

721
***Italy, Military Order of Savoy**, breast star, by E. Gardino (Succ. Cravanzola), Rome, in silver, with gilt and enamelled centre, width 73mm, *extremely fine* £400-600

722
***Japan**, 1900 Boxer Rebellion Campaign, bronze medal with 'China Incident' clasp, 30.5mm, *mint state, with ribbon and fastener as issued and in original velvet-lined boxwood case* £200-300

723
Luxembourg, Order of Merit, Officer's breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, 40mm, *extremely fine* £100-150

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724
***Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie**, a reduced-size First Class neck badge in gold, diamonds and red enamel, Crimean type, unsigned, probably made for wear by a prince or other high-ranking junior recipient; the badge and its star-and-crescent suspension set with diamonds of various sizes, with 18 ct. gold and red enamel centre of conventional form, the suspension with a plain circular loop for attachment to a gold hook on the original neck riband which also features a neat gold hinged bar-clasp, height of badge (to top of crescent) 57mm, width 43mm, length of riband 40 cm approx. and width 27mm (see Ibar, Avsar, *Ottoman Empire's Order of the Medjidie and Order of the Osmanie*, Istanbul, 2018, pp 19 et seq.), with a purity mark on the suspension loop but otherwise unmarked, extremely fine, in fitted red morocco gilt case of issue, very rare £4,000-5,000

725
***Portugal, Order of Christ**, Grand Cross (Special Class?) breast star, by Scharffenberg of Dresden, c.1859, in silver with central gold and enamel ring, set with diamonds and enamelled flowers, with cross at centre set with diamonds and rubies, sacred heart above, this also set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, reverse bearing maker's mark inscribed 'SCHARFFENBERG / DRESDEN', tiny '650' silver purity mark, with reverse clasp for wear, width 81.5mm, a little light wear in places, otherwise extremely fine, and an attractive piece of very high-quality £3,000-5,000

A comparable piece by the Scharffenberg of Dresden, of precisely the same style and of very similar dimensions, was offered by Künker's (5-6 October 2016, lot 7113), where it was given the award date of 11 May 1859 – the occasion of the marriage of Prince George of Saxony (1832-1904) to the Infanta Maria Anna of Portugal, Princess of Braganza and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (1843-1884), which took place at the Belém Palace, Lisbon. The aforementioned piece, a 'brilliant special edition' breast star of the Order of the Rautenkrone of Saxony, was presented to the Portuguese Statesman Joao de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, and is reported as being one of just three specially designed breast stars 'with brilliant rays instead of the usual smooth' made to be awarded at this specific occasion.

If this information is reliable and correct, it would stand to reason, therefore, that this German-made Order of Christ may have been one of a limited number of 'special class' awards made specifically for members of the royal family of Saxony or of the royal court, to be awarded and worn at the very same wedding.

726
***Portugal, Order of Christ**, a British-made breast star in silver, with applied gold and enamel centre and Sacred Heart, by William Neal for Hunt & Roskell, circa 1850, backplate engraved *Hunt & Roskell late Storr, Mortimer & Hunt, Jewellers to the Queen 156 New Bond Street London*, impressed maker's mark wn on backplate and on star, 84.5 x 83mm, with vertical gold brooch-pin for suspension, tiny enamel chip at top edge of Cross above Sacred Heart, good very fine to extremely fine £1,200-1,500

Ex Peter Maren Collection, Morton & Eden, 2 July 2013, lot 370 and Künker auction 173, 25 June 2010, lot 8607.

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727



730



728



731



729



731

727

***Russia, Order of St Alexander Nevsky**, a Great War period neck badge with swords in bronze-gilt and enamels, circa 1916-17, by Dmitry Osipov, reverse marked K and ДЮ beneath enamel, width 44.7mm, light scuffs to red enamel, good very fine to extremely fine, rare £3,000-4,000

728

***Russia, Order of St George**, Fourth Class breast badge, circa 1916-17, in bronze-gilt and enamels, unmarked and of late, coarse style but probably by Eduard, width 36.2mm, on 5-sided suspension, good very fine 2000 £2,000-3,000

729

***Russia, Order of St George**, a well-made copy breast star by C.F. Rothe, Vienna, in silver-gilt and black enamel, marked on vertical brooch-pin, width 87mm, extremely fine, offered as a copy £300-400

730

***Russia, Order of St Vladimir**, Military Division, Third Class neck badge in gold and enamels, by ИФ or ФИ (?), before 1898, width 38.5mm, obverse centre worn, about very fine, with neck riband £2,000-3,000

731

***Russia, Order of St Anne**, a European-made set of First Class 'black' insignia with black crown, apparently unmarked, comprising sash badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 54.5mm and breast star, in silver with silver gilt and red-enamelled centre having an applied black crown to match the badge, width 83.3mm, extremely fine (2) £2,000-3,000

For a similar badge, see Morton & Eden auction 38, 10 June 2009, lot 1025.



732

Russia, Order of St Anne, Civil Division, breast star in silver, silver-gilt and red enamel, by Keibel, St Petersburg, before 1898, with polished silver-gilt reverse, marked on the backplate and on vertical brooch-pin, 88.8mm, extremely fine, toned £2,000-3,000

733

***Russia, Order of St Anne**, Military Division, Second Class neck badge in gold and enamels, by Eduard, St Petersburg, workmaster БД, probably Great War period, sword-hilts marked with kokoshniks on reverse, width 44mm, very fine to good very fine, with neck riband £1,200-1,500



734



737



735



738



739



740



742



743



741
(reduced)



747



745



744



745

- 734
***Russia, Order of St Stanislaus**, Civil Division, Second Class neck badge in gold and enamels, by Eduard, St Petersburg, workmaster ИЛ, circa 1908, 48.5mm, *good very fine* £600-800
- 735
***Russia, Order of St Stanislaus**, Military Division, Third Class breast badge in bronze-gilt and enamels, circa 1917, by Dmitry Osipov, reverse marked K and ДО, width 40mm, *centre on obverse cracked, otherwise good very fine* £350-450
- 736
Russia, Copy: Order of St. Andrew, a 20th century theatrical reproduction of the collar chain and neck badge, in gilt metal and enamels, collar chain comprising 20 links of Imperial eagles, saltire crosses of St Andrew, and trophies of arms (detached in parts, owing to damage to two linking rings), *otherwise good very fine, sold as a copy* (lot) £200-300
- 737
***Russia, Centenary Badge of the Department of Udels, 1897**, in silver-gilt and white and green enamel, by Dmitry Osipov, of multi-part construction, with silver backplate and screwplate (P. & B. I, 4.26.), *some wear and discolouration to white enamel, very fine to good very fine* £300-400
- 738
***Russia, Badge for the 50th Anniversary of Zemstvo, 1914**, la large oval badge in oxidized silver and green enamel, by ИВ, Moscow, of multi-part construction, with marked silver backplate and screwplate, 62.8 x 39mm (P. & B. I, 4.22.), *of good quality workmanship, good very fine* £400-600
- 739
***Russia, Technological Institute Graduate's Jeton, 1894**, in silver, silver-gilt and blue enamel, on slotted blade-type mount for wearing, unmarked, 76 x 23mm, *extremely fine* £300-400
- 740
***Russia, 'P.I.O.' Second Prize Jeton, circa 1910**, in silver and enamels, awarded to A. Mamontov, also on slotted blade-type mount for wearing, marked at the tip, 76 x 26mm, *extremely fine* £300-400
- 741
***Russia, a Khodynka 'Cup of Sorrows', 1896:** commemorative beaker in gilt and enamelled steel, as distributed to the public to mark the Coronation of Nicholas II and Alexandra in May 1896, height 103mm, *several chips to enamel as usually seen and with typical minor manufacturing flaws, generally very fine* £200-300
- A catastrophic stampede amongst revellers celebrating the Coronation, caused partly by rumours that these commemorative beakers each contained a gold coin, led to 1,389 deaths at Khodynka Field, Moscow.
- 742
***Russia, General Wrangel's Army, Gallipoli Cross, 1920-23**, in black-painted brass, screwback suspension with screwplate, width 36.5mm, *very fine* £400-600
- 743
***Russia, General Wrangel's Fleet, Bizerte Cross, 1920-21**, in polished silvered bronze and black enamel within white-enamelled border, screwback suspension with screwplate, width 37.5mm, *very fine* £400-600
- 744
***Soviet Russia, Aviator's School Badge**, no. 41, an early award dating from the period 1932-36, in bronze/brass with enamelled red star, rivetted two-part construction with screwback suspension, width 44.5mm, *slight verdigris, very fine to good very fine* £1,000-1,500
- 745
***Soviet Russia, NKVD Badge**, no. 4586, in silvered bronze, bronze-gilt and red enamel, 1942-46 period, screwback suspension with original screwplate, *moderate overall wear and with some repair to the underlying red enamel on the backplate, generally very fine* £1,000-1,500
- 746
***Soviet Russia, Honoured Railwayman's Badge**, in silvered bronze and enamels, Great Patriotic War period, impressed no. 37352, with screwback suspension, *very fine* £120-150
- 747
***Soviet Russia, Order of the Red Banner**, no. 42369, issued in in 1943 and the first of three Orders of the Red Banner awarded to **Submarine Commander Rear Admiral Grigory Filippovich Makarenkov** (McDaniel type 2, variation 2), *screwpost slightly shortened for ease of wear, good very fine* £4,000-6,000

GRIGORY FILIPPOVICH MAKARENKOV (1915-2001) graduated from the Frunze Naval Academy in 1938 to take command firstly of Shch-401 and secondly Shch-02 before becoming Assistant Commander of Shch-422 (Feb. 1941-July 1942). His further war service included Deputy Commander of Shch-402 (July 1942-March 1943) and Commander of Shch-404 and S-19, with which he remained until March 1949. Subsequent postings included Chief of Staff - First Deputy Commander of the Black Sea Submarine Fleet (1956-58) and several high-ranking academic roles. In addition to his three Orders of the Red Banner, Makarenkov received the Orders of Lenin, Patriotic War and Red Star. Offered with a file of copied research, including copy photographs.

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748



749

748

***Soviet Russia, Paratrooper's Medal** awarded to **Anna Ivanova Gudina**, in bronze-gilt, reverse with engraved naming and recording the extreme jump height of 9,404 metres (accomplished on 11 September 1957), diameter 29mm, on rectangular screwback suspension, with test scratches and file-mark, otherwise extremely fine; together with the recipient's Master Sports screwback lapel badge, no. 23747, in silvered bronze and red enamel, 20mm, extremely fine; with three associated documents (see note below) (lot)

£1,200-1,500

Included in the lot are two Paratrooper's Logbooks, dated 1953 and later, each with photograph of the recipient and recording parachute jumps made between August 1943 and July 1961, with notes, and also Anna Gudina's Master Sports Award Book, dated 28 November 1961, with photograph and serial no. 23747 matching the lapel badge.

749

***Spain, Order of Isabella the Catholic**, breast badge, in gold and enamels, of high quality workmanship, width 32mm, with riband brooch and [worn] original riband, minor enamel losses at legend on obverse and wreath, good very fine; in an old case by **Gutierrez & Son, Havana**, rare

£400-600

Ex Peter Maren Collection, Morton & Eden, 2 July 2013, lot 393.

750

Tunisia, Order of Nichan Iftikhar, Grand Cross breast star of Tunisian Manufacture, Model III, Type IX (1943-1957) issued under Muhammad VIII al-Amin, in silver and enamels, without silver marks, 78mm width, with two hooks and reverse brooch pin for wear, poor application / minor loss to peripheral green enamel at centre, otherwise good very fine

£150-200

751

Tunisia, Order of Nichan Iftikhar, Knight's breast badge of possible French manufacture, Model III, Type IX (1943-1957) issued under Muhammad VIII al-Amin, in silver-gilt and enamels, without silver marks, 43 mm width, with original faded ribbon, good very fine

£60-80

752

***Serbia, Order of the Cross of Takovo**, Commander's third class neck badge, Civil Division, Type IV (1878-1903), by Karl Fischmeister, Vienna, with Michael III monogram at centre, in silver-gilt and enamels, with peacetime neck riband, 42mm width, bearing silver marks to suspension loop and also below crown suspension, believed to be Austrian denoting .800 silver from Vienna, maker's mark scuffed but still legible showing F & R marks of Rozet & Fishmeister, with original neck ribbon, slightly discoloured and stained, light overall wear, good very fine

£300-400



Ex 752

This lot also offered with British War Medal (5404 Pte. F. Purssord. 21-Lond. R.) and miniature Great War 1914-15 Trio.

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753

***Serbia, Order of the White Eagle, Civil Division, type 2 (1903-41), Grand Cross set of insignia, by Arthus Bertrand, Paris, Comprising sash badge, width 40.5mm, and breast star, width 89mm, in silver-gilt and enamels, in pre-1921 case of issue and with full sash, extremely fine (2)**

£3,000-4,000

BRITISH ORDERS



754

***The Most Honourable Order of the Bath**, Civil Division, Knight Commander's breast star, in silver, gold and enamels, by William Neal for Widdowson & Veale, *circa* 1850-60, the backplate partially obscured by the addition of a glazed mount containing an unattributed lock of hair, 70mm, *with gold brooch-pin, good extremely fine, in fitted case of issue* £700-1,000

Ex Peter Maren Collection, Morton & Eden, 2 July 2013, lot 106 and Dix, Noonan & Webb, 1 December 2010, lot 404.

755

The Order of St Michael and St George, Commander's (C.M.G.) neck badge, by Garrard & Co., in silver-gilt and enamels, in original fitted case of issue, offered with official warrant and envelope named to '**William Hodgson Stuart, Gentleman**' commissioning him as Lieutenant, Land Forces, on 15 December 1871, with associated newspaper clipping, *minor loss to enamels at centre, very fine* (2) £300-350

C.M.G.: London Gazette: 1 January, 1918 – '*in recognition of valuable services in connection with the War.*'

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM HODGSON SUART, C.M.G. (1850-1923) was born in Aden on 17 December 1850, the son of William Swainson Stuart and Elizabeth Stuart (née Bore). He served in the Royal Artillery, including during the Great War attached to Headquarter Units, for which he was awarded the C.M.G. He was the father of the Pianist Evelyn Stuart, who after becoming widowed from her first marriage, later became Lady Harcourt, wife of Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, R.N. (the medals to whom are offered in lot 192).

756

***The Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander's neck badge**, by Collingwood, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, reverse numbered '**K136**', **awarded to Prince Vladimir Orloff, 10 June 1908**, as confirmed by official documentation, also offered here, in the form of an original letter dated 26 January 1977 from the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St James's Palace, confirming the award, as follows: '*Knight Commander's Badge K136 was awarded to Prince Vladimir Orloff, Aide-de-Camp to his Imperial Majesty The Emperor of Russia* (note: Nicholas II), *on the occasion of King Edward VII's visit to Reval (now Tallinn), Estonia*'; *good very fine* £2,000-3,000

Ex Peter Maren Collection, 2 July 2013

BRITISH CAMPAIGN MEDALS



757
***Honourable East India Company Medal for Deccan, 1778-84**, in silver, by Young and Shepperd of Calcutta, with small suspension loop and fitting for wear, 41mm, plain edge, *dark obverse tone, very fine, and rare in the larger size*
 £1,500-2,000

758
***Honourable East India Company Medal for Ceylon, 1795-96**, in silver, Calcutta Mint, a slightly later striking showing some evidence of die rust and tiny flaws in places, with contemporary suspension fitting for wear, 48mm, plain edge, *dark obverse tone, a few light marks, good very fine*
 £600-800

759
***Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam, 1799**, in silver, an original Soho Mint striking, C.H.K. above exergue line, with contemporary suspension fitting for wear, 48mm, plain edge, *dark obverse tone, good extremely fine and lustrous – scarce in this grade*
 £1,000-1,500



760
***Honourable East India Company Medal for Egypt, 1801**, in silver, Calcutta Mint, a good but slightly later striking from re-polished dies, with contemporary suspension fitting for wear, 49 mm, plain edge, *dark obverse tone, good very fine*
 £500-700

761
***Honourable East India Company Medal for Java, 1811**, in silver, Calcutta Mint, evidence of slight die rust and tiny striking flaws, with relatively crude contemporary barrel-ring suspension, 49 mm, edge plain, *dark obverse tone, edge bump at 10 o'clock, very fine*
 £800-1,200

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



762
***Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Trafalgar (George Toms);** *once lacquered, tiny reverse edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £4,000-5,000

ABLE SEAMAN GEORGE TOMS was born c.1782 in Haverford West, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, and he served aboard H.M.S. *Minotaur* (74) during the Battle of Trafalgar. From the rear of Admiral Lord Nelson's Weather Column, the slow-sailing *Minotaur*, under the command of Captain Charles Mansfield, arrived somewhat late into the action but immediately tore into the Spanish ship *Neptuno* (80) and saw to its capture. Later on in the battle, seeing that Nelson's H.M.S. *Victory* was at risk of being overwhelmed by a counterattack from Rear-Admiral Dumanoir's squadron, Mansfield steered the *Minotaur* between *Victory* and the attacking French ship and exchanged broadsides. H.M.S. *Minotaur* suffered 25 casualties, and after the battle, Captain Mansfield was rewarded with a Naval Gold Medal and a Lloyd's sword for his gallantry.

George Toms is confirmed as a unique name on the Naval General Service Medal Roll.

Ex Glendining, May 1947; and Spink, September 1986.

763
***Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Syria (Charles England.);** *toned, tiny reverse rim nick, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £500-700

CARPENTER'S CREW CHARLES ENGLAND is confirmed as a unique name on the Naval General Service Medal Roll, having served aboard H.M.S. *Talbot* during the operations on and off the coast of Syria in 1840.

Ex Glendining, May 1936

764
***Military General Service, 1793-1814, single clasp, Java (Corpl Peter Riddle, 78th Foot.);** *dark tone, a few tiny rim nicks and surface marks, good very fine / about extremely fine* £800-1,000

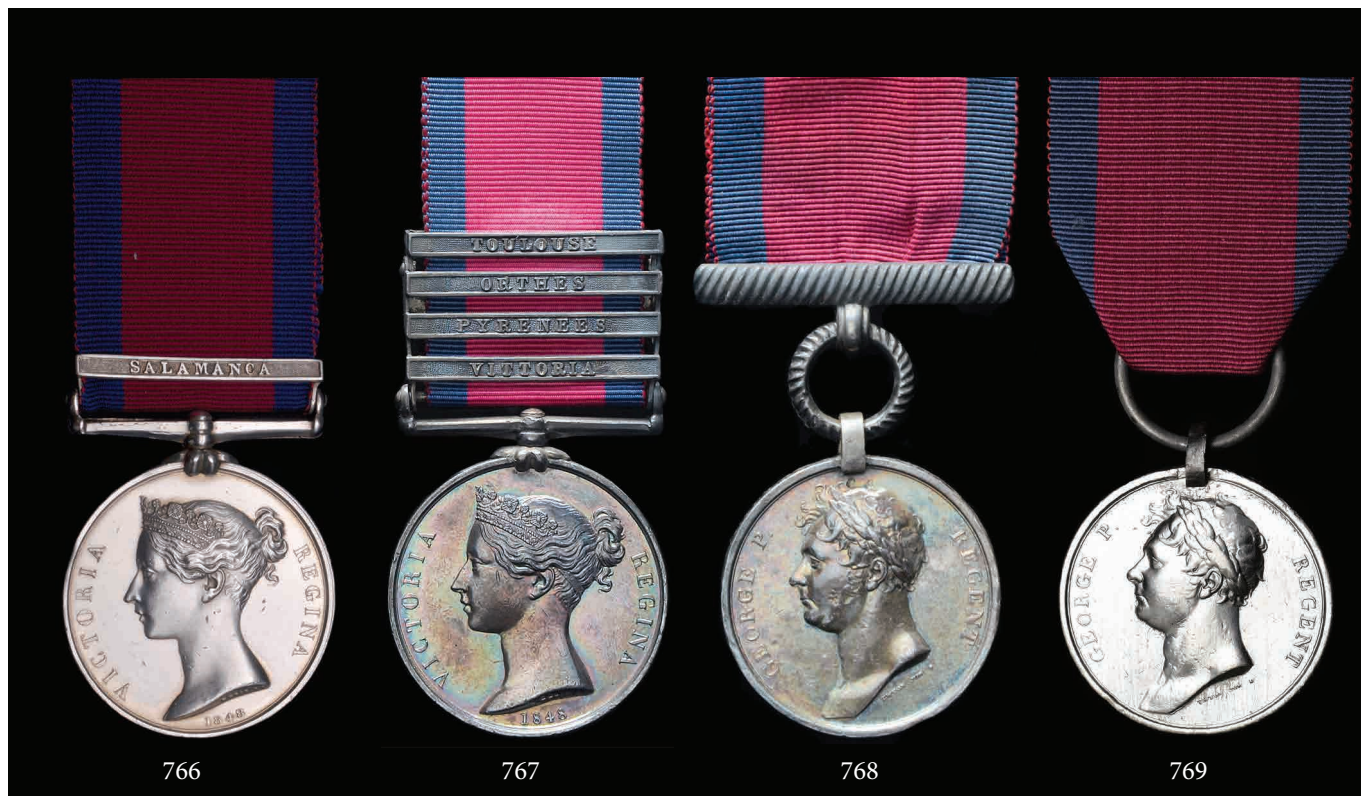
CORPORAL PETER RIDDLE is confirmed on the Military General Service Medal Roll, having served with the 78th (Highland) Regiment Foot at Java.

Ex Glendining, February 1940, and May 1965

765
***Military General Service, 1793-1814, single clasp, Salamanca (A. F. Paxton, Lieut 11th Dgns),** *minor obverse edge nick and reverse edge bruises, very fine* £1,500-2,000

ARCHIBALD FREDERICK PAXTON (1793-1875) was born in 1793, the son of Sir William Paxton, Knt., of Middleton Hall, Co. Carmarthen. He was educated at Harrow and joined the 11th Dragoons as a Cornet in June 1811, at the age of 17, being promoted to Lieutenant (without purchase) in December of the same year. He served with his regiment as part of Captain Barrett's Troop in the Peninsula between May 1812 and June 1813, being present at the Battle of Salamanca. The day after Salamanca, the 11th Light Dragoons were in support of the King's German Legion Cavalry in pursuit of the French at Garcia Hernandez. Lieutenant Paxton was also present at the skirmish at Morisco on 20-22 June, and at Castrejon on 18 July. He retired on reserved half-pay on 23 July, 1817, and was later a Magistrate for Wiltshire, residing at Cholderton, near Salisbury. He died on 11 April 1875, at 5 Devonshire Place, Portland Place, London. Ex DNW, March 1996 and C.J. Dixon, 2003.

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766

***Military General Service, 1793-1814, single clasp, Salamanca (Jon Cutting, Corpl 4th Foot.), lightly polished with occasional light marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine** £1,000-1,200

CORPORAL JOHN CUTTING enlisted for service with the Colours at Bury St Edmunds on 2 March 1807, with genealogical research suggesting that he was from Ickworth, Suffolk. He initially served in Captain Jones's Company and was promoted to Corporal on 25 April 1809, and then to Sergeant on 4 December that year. He served in the Peninsula War in Spain in Lieutenant James C. Edgell's 5th Company of the 2nd Battalion, 4th (Lancashire) Foot, and was present at the Battle of Salamanca on 22 July 1812, as well as at Villa Muriel and Tordesillas in October 1812 (where Lieutenant Edgell was severely wounded on 25 October). He was reduced to Corporal on 16 January 1813, and is last recorded in the muster rolls in December 1815.

Ex Glendining, April 1953 and New Zealand Collector Services, 2011, having survived the Christchurch earthquakes of 2010 and 2011.

767

***Military General Service, 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (Alexr Watt, 92nd Foot); dark tone to obverse, a few marks, good very fine** £800-1,200

PRIVATE ALEXANDER WATT is confirmed on the Military General Service Medal Roll as having served in Captain Wilkes Company, and is entitled to four clasps above.

Ex Glendining, May 1926, and April 1964 - this medal was once part of a pair, with a Waterloo Medal which is now in the Regimental Museum.

768

***Waterloo, 1815, with original steel clip and custom-made replacement steel bar and suspension loop (Trp. Serj. Maj. T. Clarke, 10th Royal Reg. Hussars.); old tone, a few light marks and reverse edge bruise, very fine** £1,500-2,000

TROOP SERGEANT-MAJOR THOMAS CLARKE is confirmed on the Waterloo Medal Roll as having served as the Senior N.C.O. in Captain H. C. Stapylton's No 3 Troop at the Battle of Waterloo.

769

***Waterloo, 1815, with replacement steel clip and ring suspension (John Harman. 3rd Batt. 14th Reg. Foot.); two very minor edge bumps, otherwise nearly very fine** £1,000-1,500

PRIVATE JOHN HARMAN is confirmed on the Waterloo Medal Roll as having served in Captain Henry Hill's Company of the 3rd Battalion, 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot. The medal roll also suggests that he later served in India.

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770
***Army of India, 1803-26, short-hyphen reverse, single clasp, Nepaul (J. Gilbert 66th Foot);** engraved in smart upright capitals, *dark old tone, minor reverse edge bruise, about extremely fine* £200-300

PRIVATE JOHN GILBERT's name is confirmed on the Army of India Medal Roll, which also adds the comment that the recipient was from Northwood, Hants.

771
***Ghuznee, 1839, reverse engraved in an elegant running script (Pte. J. Gilligan Hms 17th Regt);** *toned, a few light marks, extremely fine* £600-800

772
***Jellalabad, 1841-42, first type with mural crown (Jas. Fitzpatrick. Pt. H.M.S. 13th L.I.);** edge engraved in upright capitals in a contemporary style, *toned, surface marks, very fine* £400-600

773
***China 1842 (John Allan. 26th Regiment Foot.);** *unevenly toned, otherwise extremely fine* £400-600

774
***An Early Victorian Campaign Group of 3 awarded to Captain Thomas Edward Bowerbank Dent, 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment, who was tragically found 'frozen to death' during a snow-storm returning from tBalaklava during the Crimean War on 5 January 1855. His death exemplifies the appalling weather and conditions experienced by officers and soldiers alike during this brutal campaign, comprising:**
 Cabul, 1841-42 (**Ensign T. E. B. Dent, 9th Foot.**), contemporary engraved naming in upright capitals, possible correction to regiment;
 Sutlej, 1845-46, Moodkee reverse, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**Lieut. T. E. B. Dent 9th Regt**), officially impressed in upright capitals;
 Crimea, 1854-56, no clasp (**Capt. T. E. B. Dent. 9th Foot.**), officially impressed, but with correction to regiment; medals loose, *toned, generally very fine to good very fine (3)* £2,000-2,500

CAPTAIN THOMAS EDWARD BOWERBANK DENT (1821-1855) was born in Madras, India, and was baptised soon after in Calcutta. He was the son of Thomas Ross Dent, Coroner of Calcutta in the Bengal Civil Service, and his second wife Amelia Dent (née Blythe).

T. E. B. Dent joined the 9th Regiment in 1841 as an Ensign on 19 February 1841, immediately serving in India in Chinsurah under Captain Astier. He served with this regiment during the First Afghan War of 1841-2, and was promoted to Lieutenant by purchase on 18 April 1843. He soon after served during the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6, returning home to Britain 'having earned distinguished honours at Moodkee (the *Caledonian Mercury* of 9 September 1847, refers) in September 1847. He married Alice Sealy Daunt on 27 January 1848, with whom he would have three children (Amelia, Elizabeth, and Richard) born in Ireland, in the following years.

Upon the outbreak of the Crimean War, he travelled to the Crimea with his regiment from Malta, arriving on 27 November 1854 at Balaklava. They arrived into a chaotic, appalling scene, with the British supplies and equipment entirely inadequate, their camps on the Kherson Plain rife with disease, deadly winter storms, and hard service required of them in the trenches around Sebastopol. The '*History of the Norfolk Regiment*' by F. L. Petre, details a report by Lieutenant Colonel Borton, as follows: "For some days after the 9th Regiment

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774

reached camp, the sick were exposed to the same privations as the healthy, lying in bell tents on damp ground, without covering beyond that of a single blanket which too often was also wet. The weather was desperate and the duties in the trenches very severe. Cholera broke out on the third day, and in the absence of all necessary comforts, the mortality was of course very great, so that ninety deaths occurred amongst 450 men...Of 540 men who landed...182 have died, 153 are sick absent, and 38 are sick present." A further note in the battalion diary records the fate of our recipient: "January 6, 1855 – Tom Dent frozen to death last night". Walking back from Balaklava in a snow storm, Captain Dent appears to have lost his way and sat down to rest, eventually succumbing to these fatal conditions (these details borne out in other official records also). Offered with a quantity of relevant research.



775

775
***An Early Indian Campaigns and L.S.G.C. Group of 4 awarded to Private Samuel Prestage, 10th (Lincolnshire) Regiment, comprising:**

Sutlej, 1845-46, Sobraon reverse (**Samuel Prestage 10th Regt**);

Punjab, 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Saml Prestage, 10th Foot.**);

India Mutiny, 1857-59, single clasp, Lucknow (**S, Prestage, 1st Batn 10th Regt**);

Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (**1568. S. Prestage. 1st Bn 10th Regt.**); medals officially impressed, group loose, contact marks and edge bruises, *generally good fine, the last better* (4) £1,200-1,500

PRIVATE SAMUEL PRESTAGE is confirmed on the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll (which notes: "Ex 87th Foot, No. 1408") and the Punjab Roll, with entitlements as shown above.

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776

India General Service, 1854-1895, single clasp, Bhootan (864. **Sergt. E. Savage H.M's. 80th Regt.**); *once lacquered with light hairlines, minor reverse edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £150-200

SERGEANT EDWARD SAVAGE is confirmed on the India General Service Medal Roll for this single clasp award.

777

India General Service, 1854-1895, single clasp, Chin Lushai 1889-90 (939 **Pte H. Williams 1st Bn Ches R.**); engraved in a running script, *old mottled tone, extremely fine* £150-200

PRIVATE HERBERT WILLIAMS is confirmed on the India General Service Medal Roll as having served with the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment during the Chin Lushai 1889-90 Campaign, as part of the Gungaw Column.

778

India General Service, 1854-1895, single clasp, Chin Lushai 1889-90 (848 **Pte J. Leach. 1st Bn. K. O. Sco. Bord.**); engraved in a running script, *dark tone, nearly extremely fine* £150-200

PRIVATE JOHN LEACH is confirmed on the India General Service Medal Roll as having served with the 1st Battalion KOSB during the Chin Lushai 1889-90 Campaign. He is also entitled to a 3 clasp Q.S.A. Medal.



779

***A 'Double IGS' Pair awarded to Pte John. J. Wall, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who also served in the Second Boer War**, comprising:

India General Service, 1854-1895, 2 clasps, Samana 1891, Hazara 1891 (4764 **Pte J. J. Wall. 1st Bn K. R. Rif. C.**);
India General Service, 1895-1902, single clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (4764 **Pte J. J. Wall 1st Bn K. R. Rifle Corps**);
Both medals officially engraved, pair loose, *old mottled tone, extremely fine* (2) £300-400

PRIVATE JOHN J. WALL of the 1st Battalion K.R.R.C. is confirmed as being entitled to the above pair, and also appears to be entitled to a 5 clasp Q.S.A. medal.

780

***A Scarce 'Father and Son' Pair of Officers' Medals to 'Bayley'**, comprising:

India General Service, 1854-1895, single clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Lt. Col. H. E. D. Bayley 30th Madras Infy**), engraved in a fine running script; *dark obverse tone, extremely fine*; and: China, 1900, no clasp (**Lieutt: W. A. Bayley. 27th Baluch. Lt Infy:**); engraved in a running script, *dark obverse tone, extremely fine* (2) £400-600

COLONEL HENRY ELLIOTT DASHWOOD BAYLEY (1840 – 1916) was born on 27 May 1840 at Jaulnah, India, the son of Major General James Walker Bayley and Mary Bayley (née Phelan). He received his first commission at Calcutta, on 3 March 1860, joining the 30th Madras Infantry. He served for a total of 30 years with the colours, including during the Burma Campaign of 1885-7, before retiring on 3 March 1890. died on 1 July 1916. A brass plaque placed in his memory is located in the Church of St John the Baptist in Hove.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ARTHUR BAYLEY (1878-1903) was born on 25 May 1878, the son of the Colonel Henry Elliott Dashwood Bayley, and after graduating from the Royal Military College he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the 27th Baluch Light Infantry. He served with this regiment during the China War of 1900 (also known as the 'Boxer Rebellion'), but died at Chaman on 23 September 1903, at the age of 25.

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781
***Baltic, 1854-55 (J. Gray. R.M. H.M.S. Arrogant.);** depot impressed, *suspension rather slack, and it has evidently been refitted at some stage, about very fine* £200-300

This recipient has been mentioned in an article 'A Last Survivor of the Crimean War' by Dr Douglas Austin, as one of four possible 'JAMES GRAY' candidates named in relation to one particular Royal Marine Colour-Sergeant James Gray (Royal Marine Artillery), known to have died in 1939 at the age of 102, who was possibly the very last survivor of the Baltic Campaign & Crimean War. A copy of this article is included with the lot.

782
Baltic, 1854-55, unnamed as issued, dark iridescent tone, good very fine £100-150

783
***Crimea, 1854-56, single clasps, Sebastopol (3773 Pte * George * Wade * 88th Regt.. *);** regimentally impressed, *dark obverse tone, contact marks and edge bruises, upper parts of clasp bent, about very fine* £150-200

3773 PRIVATE GEORGE WADE'S name is confirmed on the Crimea Medal Roll as having served with the 88th Foot, however his Sebastopol clasp is as yet unconfirmed.

784
A Crimean War 'Sebastopol' Pair awarded to 'Hawkins', Scots Fusilier Guards, comprising:
 Crimea, 1854-56, single clasp, Sebastopol (- - - - awkins, Scots Fusr. Gds), partly erased, remainder engraved in typical upright capitals;
 Turkish Crimea, 1855-56, British issue;
 Pair swing mounted on card for display, *pair toned, the first good fine with contact marks and minor bruise, the second good very fine (2)* £80-120

An initial search of the Crimea Medal Rolls held at the National Archives suggests that some six men of the name Hawkins served in the 1st Battalion, Scots Fusilier Guards (Charles [x2], George [x2], Henry [x2], and William) during the Crimean War. Further research into individual clasp entitlements may suggest a likely recipient. This regiment saw a great deal of fighting during this difficult and hard-fought campaign.

785
***Crimea, 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (G. Phillips Coldstream Gds.);** officially impressed, *dark iridescent tone, once carefully held in a claw mount, with tiny solder mark in legend, otherwise good very fine* £400-500

PRIVATE GEORGE PHILLIPS, 1st Coldstream Guards, is confirmed on the Crimea Medal Roll as entitled to the clasp Alma and Inkermann, but the last, although extremely likely, is not as yet confirmed.

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786

***An Interesting 'Probable' Light Brigade Charger's Crimea medal & brooch mount awarded to Farrier Major William Roberts, 4th Hussars, who was present in the Crimea earlier in his career as a Farrier with the 4th Light Dragoons at Balaklava. His name is confirmed on the medal roll, and his gravestone and obituary both record his involvement in this historic cavalry charge, comprising:**

Crimea, 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (1484. Wm Roberts 4th Lt. Dragoons), naming crudely erased and renamed in upright capitals, plug to edge at 6 o'clock from previous wear in a swivel-mounted brooch, separate silver ring mount offered with medal, with pin to reverse, edge to brooch engraved 'Forward the Light Brigade / One of the Six Hundred', contact marks and minor bruises, about very fine £1,400-1,800

The books 'Honour the Light Brigade' by Lummis and Wynn, 'In Search of the Light Brigade' by Crider, and 'Hell Riders' by Terry Brighton, all record 1484 WILLIAM ROBERTS as being present in the Crimea with the 4th Light Dragoons. He is considered a possible 'charger', but like many of the men who were not killed, wounded or taken prisoner, or mentioned in correspondence, his participation cannot be confirmed in a military sense.

However, this medal is particularly interesting, as his participation appears to be confirmed by the silver brooch mount offered with the medal, and by other contemporary evidence. Firstly, his involvement is recorded by his family headstone in Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham: 'Also, Farrier Major William Roberts, late of the 4th Queen's Own Hussars...who died May 19th 1885, aged 54 years, A Crimean Veteran who fought in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.'

Similarly, these details are borne out in his obituary in the *Nottingham Evening Post* of Saturday 30 May, 1885, which records the following:

'DEATH OF A CRIMEAN HERO – ... There has just died at Radcliffe-on-Trent, at the age of 53, Mr. William Roberts, late farrier-major of the 4th Hussars. He was 24 years in the regiment, seven years of which he served in India and two years in the Crimea. He was one of the survivors of the brave Six Hundred that went through the memorable Balaclava Charge. He was also engaged at the battle of Alma and Inkerman and the storming of Sebastopol, for which he received the Turkish war medal with the four clasps [sic], the Crimean medal, and the medal for long service and good conduct. He was a real soldier, and always enjoyed relating to friends the incidents that occurred during the campaign in the Crimea and the gallant Six Hundred.'

A medal named to this recipient is known to have been sold at Glendining's on 25 September 1919.



787
***A Crimea and Indian Mutiny Pair awarded to Private John Ferguson 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment, who previously served for two years with the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment, comprising:**
 Crimea, 1854-56, single clasp, Alma (1928. John. Ferguson. 42. Royal. Highlanders), regimentally impressed naming in small capitals;
 Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, single clasp, Lucknow (J. Ferguson, 42nd RI Highlanders);
Pair loose, the first well-toned with some contact marks, first letter to naming of second weakly impressed, pair generally very fine (2) £500-600

1928 PRIVATE JOHN FERGUSON was born c. 1822 in Paisley, Renfrew, Scotland, and he attested for service with the 92nd Foot at Edinburgh on 29 April 1840. After two years with this regiment he transferred to the 42nd Regiment, with whom he would serve in both the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. He is additionally entitled to the clasps 'Balaklava' and 'Sebastopol', although these are not present with the medal, likely having been sent to the recipient later. He retired to pension after 21 years' service on 17 August 1861. His attestation papers show over 14 years of foreign service, in Malta, Bermuda, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Turkey & Crimea, and Bengal (East Indies).

788
Turkish Crimea, 1855-56, British issue (3242. J. Massey 88th Regt.); engraved in tidy upright capitals, *uneven tone, almost very fine* £80-100

PRIVATE JOHN MASSEY'S name is confirmed on the Crimea Medal Roll as having served in the 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment, with at least two clasps, for Alma and Inkermann.

789
***Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, no clasp (Lt. E. F. Fortescue 1st Bengal Fusiliers);** engraved in an elegant running script, *iridescent obverse tone, good very fine* £300-400

EDWARD FRANCIS KNOTTESFORD FORTESCUE is confirmed on the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll, which notes that he joined the regiment 05 December 1858, and served with the 1st Bengal Fusiliers. His obituary, published in The Church Times July 2 1886, records his background, and certain events in India, as follows:

"Edward Francis Knottesford Fortescue was born in 1840, his father being the Very Rev. E. B. K. Fortescue, so well-known formerly as the Provost of St Ninian's Perth... Very early in life he entered the army, and served during the Indian Mutiny with the First Bengal Fusiliers, afterwards known as the 101st regiment. For his services at that time he received a medal with the Lucknow clasp (CATALOGUER'S NOTE: This is not shown in the medal roll). We well remember an account which he once gave us in a gossiping after-dinner chat of how, during that stirring time, he was awakened one night by a slight noise in his bedroom, and he saw a naked sepoy creeping on hands and knees up to his bed, with a knife between his teeth, and how he saved his own life, and probably the lives of others, by silently in the half-darkness drawing the loaded revolver, which he always had at night under his pillow, and coolly shooting the rascal down. The wording of the above incident is our own, for Major Fortescue was the last man in the world to think that anything he did was worthy of commendation, for the two leading features in his character may be summed up as "principle and duty". At this time he was aide-de-camp to Lord Lawrence, then Governor-General of India. After serving with distinction in India he returned to England, and married Alice, daughter of the late Rev Tyrwhitt, and leaves four children, two girls and two boys, the elder boy being, of course, heir to the old family estate of Alveston Manor, close to Stratford-on-Avon. Everybody who has passed over the bridge there, after visiting the house and tomb of Shakespeare, must have noticed the charming old half-timbered Elizabethan house standing at the end of a spacious lawn running down to the river, and on asking would have been told that the old Manor House belonged to the eldest branch of the Fortescue family....The Major had been living at Brighton for several years, and it was there that his death occurred... We were forgetting to say that Major Fortescue was a Chevalier of Justice in the Order of St John of Jerusalem (English language), and took much active interest in the work undertaken by the Brethren."

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790

***Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, no clasp (Corpl Jas Derry, 80th Regt); surface marks, very fine**

£200-300

CORPORAL JAMES DERRY'S name is confirmed on the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll, which also gives the comments 'Ex 13th Foot, No. 1252. Discharged 10 May 1860'.

791

***Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, single clasp, Defence of Lucknow (Thos Harrison, 84th Regt); toned, good very fine**

£600-800

PRIVATE THOMAS HARRISON is confirmed on the roll as having been **killed in action at Lucknow on 25 September 1857 as part of the First Relief Force** under Major-General Sir Henry Havelock. Owing to the heavy casualties sustained by the regiment on this day (27 killed and 59 wounded, from 191 men), and being unable to effect a general relief, the remaining soldiers from the First Relief Force remained inside the Residency alongside the original defenders, under siege, until their eventual relief.

792

***Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (G. Humphrey 1st Batt 5 Fus.); dark obverse tone, very fine**

£500-700

PRIVATE GEORGE HUMPHREY is confirmed on the roll as having **died on 22 April 1859**.

793

***Second China, 1857-60, single clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (Geo. Green, 1st Bn. 3rd Regt); suspension slightly loose, minor edge bruises, about very fine**

£300-400

PRIVATE GEORGE GREEN is confirmed on the Second China Medal Roll, showing his entitlement as above, with the added comment 'Discharged 07/04/64'.



794
***New Zealand**, 1845-66, reverse dated 1863-1864 (**3128 Dr J. Stretton, 40th Regt.**); *toned, good fine / about very fine* £300-400

795
***Abyssinia**, 1867-68 (**No.736 Hav. Gopal Singh 12th Bengal N.I.**); engraved to reverse in upright capitals [as usual to Indian Army recipients], *old cabinet tone, extremely fine, with some lustre* £150-200

796
***Canada General Service**, 1866-70, single clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Stoker A. Vile, H.M.S. Aurora**); impressed in small capitals, *old obverse tone, tiny reverse edge nick, extremely fine* £400-500

STOKER A. VILE is confirmed on the Canada General Service Medal roll as having served aboard H.M.S. *Aurora*.

797
***Ashantee**, 1873-74, no clasp (**G. Woods, Py. Offr. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Tamar. 73-74**); *dark obverse tone, extremely fine* £250-300

PETTY OFFICERS 1ST CLASS GEORGE WOODS's name is confirmed on the Ashantee 1873-74 Medal Roll as having served aboard H.M.S. *Tamar*.



798
***South Africa**, 1877-79, single clasp, 1879 (**2212. Pte. E. Kennedy. 2/4th Foot**); engraved in upright capitals, *old cabinet tone, extremely fine and lustrous* £500-600

PRIVATE E. KENNEDY's name is confirmed on the South Africa 1877-79 medal roll, which shows his entitlement to the above clasp.



799
***South Africa**, 1877-79, single clasp, 1879 (**29/688. Pte J. Bailey. 58th Foot.**); engraved in upright capitals, *toned, light surface marks, very fine* £500-600

PRIVATE J. BAILEY's name is confirmed on the South Africa 1877-79 medal roll, which shows his entitlement to the above clasp.

800
***South Africa**, 1877-79, single clasp, 1879 (**1743. Pte W. Holley 3/60th Foot.**); engraved in upright capitals, *dark obverse tone, extremely fine* £500-600

PRIVATE W. HOLLEY's name is confirmed on the South Africa 1877-79 medal roll, which shows his entitlement to the above clasp.

801
***Afghanistan**, 1878-1880, no clasp (**1166. Pte. R. Sparks. 2/11th Regt.**); *toned, reverse edge nick, otherwise good very fine* £100-150

1166 PRIVATE R. SPARKS is confirmed on the Medal Roll for the Second Afghan War, with the comments 'invalided 11th May 1881'.

802
***Afghanistan**, 1878-1880, single clasp, Ahmed Khel (**270. Pte. W. Daley. 2/ 60th Foot.**); *dark obverse tone, occasional tiny marks, otherwise practically mint state and lustrous* £200-250

PRIVATE WILLIAM DALEY is confirmed on the Medal Roll for the Second Afghan War, for a single clasp award as above. He is not listed in the Second Afghan War Casualty Roll by Farrington, but the medal roll appears nonetheless to state '**Dead**' in the comments section.



803

***Afghanistan, 1878-1880, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (1030, Sgt. I. Of. M, M. Nolan, 67th Foot);** *toned, suspension slightly loose, two minor edge nicks, very fine* £250-300

SERGEANT INSTRUCTOR OF MUSKETRY MAURICE NOLAN is confirmed on the Medal Roll for the Second Afghan War, for a two clasp award as above.

804 BAB40

180S

***Kabul to Kandahar Star, 1880 (58B/145 Private W. Rattray 72nd Highlanders);** *impressed to reverse; possible correction to first number in regiment, one or two tiny marks, good very fine* £250-300

PRIVATE WILLIAM RATTRAY is confirmed on the Medal Roll for the Second Afghan War, entitled to a 3-clasp Afghanistan medal.



805

***A 'Killa Kazi' Interest Second Afghan War Pair awarded to Private E Taylor, 9th Lancers. Squadrons of the 9th Lancers took part in this gallant cavalry charge, and suffered heavy losses in the process, comprising:** Afghanistan, 1878-1880, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar (1637. Pte. E. Taylor. 9th Lancers); *second clasp crudely fitted to medal;* Kabul to Kandahar Star, 1880 (1637 Pte. E. Taylor 9th Lancers), *impressed to reverse, minor correction to second number; pair loose, toned, good very fine* (2) £500-700

PRIVATE E. TAYLOR is confirmed on the Medal Roll for the Second Afghan War, with entitlement as above. The medal roll also shows that he served in "D" Troop of the 9th Lancers.

The 9th Lancers, alongside four guns of "F" Battery, A Brigade, Royal Artillery, and a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers took part in the fateful charge at Killa Kazi (also known as Arghandi), near Kabul, where Reverend James Adams won the Victoria Cross. Despite their gallant efforts, the British and Indian troops were not prepared for the huge number of enemy soldiers, and were forced into a 'reverse' suffering heavy casualties and the loss of 4 guns. The above recipient is likely to have taken part in this action (but presently unconfirmed), and is worthy of further research.

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SURGEON-MAJOR C. W. OWEN, C.I.E.,
SECRETARY, JAIPUR MUSEUM.

***The Rare C.M.G., C.I.E. and Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission Gold Medal Group of 7 awarded to Surgeon and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Owen, who served in the Second Afghan War and took part in a cavalry charge in the Chardeh valley during which he was wounded in action. He was involved with the Jaipur Museum during the time of the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-4, and later served as Medical Officer to the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission in 1885-7, for which he was awarded an extremely rare gold Izzat-i-Afghania medal. He was appointed Surgeon to Lord Roberts in 1889, and served as Medical Advisor to the Maharaja of Patiala in the latter stages of his career, comprising:**

The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, Companion's badge, in gold and enamels, *extremely fine*;

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion's neck badge, First type, with I N D I A on petals, in gold and enamels, width 52mm, *evidence of light wear only, good very fine, enamelwork in excellent condition*;

Afghanistan, Izzat-i-Afghania, 1885, uniface gold medal, unnamed as issued, 33mm width, awarded to members of the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission of 1885-7;

Afghanistan 1878, 2 clasps Charasia, Kabul, engraved in serif capitals (**Surgn. C.W. Owen. I.M.D.**);

Egypt 1882, reverse dated, 1 clasp Tel-El-Kebir (**Surgn. C.W. Owen. C.I.E. I.M.D.**);

India General Service 1895, 1 clasp Punjab Frontier 1897-98, engraved in running script (**Lt.t. Col.l. C.W. Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.M.S.**);

Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued;

Group mounted for wear, good very fine to extremely fine, toned; together with Calcutta Exhibition 1883-1884, commemorative bronze medal by J.S. & A.B. Wyon, 76.5mm, mint state, in (worn) fitted case of issue named SURGEON-MAJOR C.W. OWEN C.I.E., SECRETARY, JAIPUR MUSEUM, also with relating named Award Certificate dated 17 January '83 (8) £8,000-10,000

C.I.E.: Awarded 24th May 1881 (not listed in the *London Gazette* of that date, but widely referenced thereafter).

C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 15 February 1887 - 'for services rendered on the Afghan frontier'.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES WILLIAM OWEN, I.M.S., C.I.E., C.M.G., J.P. (1853-1922) was born in 1853, the 3rd son of Mr. A. S. Owen, of Enfield, Middlesex. Educated at Merchant Taylor's School, his medical studies and training were undertaken at St Thomas's Hospital, Enfield and later in Paris and Brussels, after which he was briefly commissioned as a Surgeon in the Royal Artillery Volunteers. He joined the Indian Medical Service on 30 September 1876, in which he was to serve for nearly 25 years, being promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1896.

During a highly distinguished and eventful career, Owen served with Sir Frederick (later Lord) Roberts in Afghanistan, being present at Charasia. He took part in a cavalry charge in the Chardeh valley when he was slightly wounded, and in operations in and around Kabul, including the establishment of a charitable dispensary (medal with two clasps and M.i.D.).

He volunteered for, and served in, the Egyptian campaign of 1882 on the headquarters staff, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal and Khedive's star). On returning to India he was Residency Surgeon in Jaipur, where he was also actively involved with the Jaipur Museum at the time of the Calcutta Exhibition (Exhibition medal).

He was appointed Medical Officer to the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission in 1885-87 (gold medal), and in 1889 was appointed Surgeon to Lord Roberts, as Commander-in-Chief in India. He subsequently became Medical Adviser to the Maharaja of Patiala whom he accompanied throughout the Mohmand Expedition (medal and clasp) of 1897.

On retiring from the Indian Medical Service in 1902 Lt.-Col. Owen settled in Sussex, becoming a J.P., County Director of the British Red Cross Society and, from 1915-20, Surgeon-Major of the Sussex R.A.M.C. Volunteers. He died in 1922 at Hankham, Sussex and a memorial window was erected at St Mary's Church, Westham.

Ex Peter Maren Collection, 2 July 2013



807
An Egypt and Afghanistan Campaigns Group of 4 awarded to Private C. McDonald, Seaforth Highlanders,
 comprising:
 Afghanistan, 1878-1880, single clasp, Kandahar (**58.B/2025. Pte. C. M'Donald. 72nd Highrs**);
 Kabul to Kandahar Star, 1880 (**58B/2025 Prive. C. Mc Donald 72nd Highlanders**), depot impressed to reverse;
 Egypt, 1882-1889, single clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**394 Pte C. McDonald, 1/ Sea Highrs.**);
 Khedive's Star, 1882 (**394 Pte C. McDonald 1/ Sea: Hrs**); engraved to reverse;
 Group loose, *contact marks from other medals, generally very fine* (4)
 £800-1,000

PRIVATE CHARLES McDONALD's name is confirmed on both the Afghanistan Medal Roll and the Egypt Medal Roll, showing both single clasp awards as above.

808
***Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, undated reverse, single clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (5420. Pte H. Thorndike. M.S. Corps.);**
toned, obverse edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine £150-200

PRIVATE H. THORNDIKE is confirmed on the Egypt Medal Roll as having served in the Medical Staff Corps, and is entitled to the above clasp.

809
***A 4 clasp Egypt Medal and Khedive's Star Pair awarded to Private C. Bugler, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders,** comprising:
 Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (**2157 Pte. C. Bugler. 1/: Gord. Highrs**);
 Khedive's Star, dated 1882; pair loose, *suspension slightly loose to first, once lacquered with contact marks from wear, very fine* (2) £400-600

PRIVATE C. BUGLER is confirmed on the Egypt Medal Roll as having served in the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, with entitlement to the 4 clasps listed above.



810
***East and West Africa**, 1887-1900, single clasp, Witu 1890 (**G. Wooding, Ord., H.M.S. Boadicea.**); *dark obverse tone, extremely fine* £250-300

ORDINARY SEAMAN G. WOODING is confirmed on the East and West Africa Medal Roll, with the comment that his medal was sent on to H.M.S. *Waterwitch* on 31 January 1896.

811
***East and West Africa**, 1887-1900, single clasp, Benin River 1894 (**J. R. Davies, Ch. Car. Mte., H.M.S. Philomel.**); *dark obverse tone, extremely fine* £280-320

CHIEF CARPENTER'S MATE J. R. DAVIES is confirmed on the East and West Africa Medal Roll, with the comment that his medal was sent on to H.M.S. *Vivid* on 5 October 1895.

812
***British South Africa Company**, 1890-97, no clasp, Rhodesia 1896 reverse (**Troopr. J. Anson M.R.F.**); engraved in upright capitals, *dark obverse tone, reverse edge bruise, otherwise about extremely fine* £250-300

TROOPER J. ANSON's name is confirmed on the British South Africa Company Medal Roll, showing his service with the Matabeleland Relief Force Corps.



813

***The Rare and Historically Significant British South Africa Company Medal awarded to Major Henry 'Skipper' Hoste, who commanded 'B' Company of the Pioneers during the occupation of Mashonaland, and is widely considered to be one of the founding figures in the early history of Rhodesia. Having joined the Merchant Navy as a young man, he served during the heyday of the British tea clippers racing their cargoes back and forth between China and London. Some years later he served aboard the steamship R.M.S. *Teuton* carrying passengers up and down the east coast of Africa, afterwards undertaking his first voyage of exploration inland towards Lake Nyasa whilst accompanying the Foreign Office's anti-slaving expedition under Captain Fred Elton in July 1877, acting as their Navigator. Returning to naval life he took up various commands before becoming a Commodore in the Union Company. It was during one fated journey aboard the mailship *Trojan* in 1889 that he met Cecil John Rhodes, who convinced 'Skipper' Hoste to join and help lead the subsequent occupation and settlement of Mashonaland. Indeed, Hoste himself had the honour of being in charge of the flag-raising ceremony at Fort Salisbury on 13 September 1890, which would later become the site of Cecil Rhodes Square, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Like many others he became a Gold Prospector in Rhodesia during the gold rush. He later served as Major with the Salisbury Field Force in 1896, comprising:**

British South Africa Company Medal, 1890-97, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Mashonaland 1890, Rhodesia 1896 (**Capt. Hoste, H.F. - Pioneers**), officially engraved in upright capitals, with original length of ribbon, and offered with a copy of '*Gold Fever*' – a detailed personal account of the above events, as written by the recipient, *lightly toned, a few tiny marks and hairlines, about extremely fine, and a rare example with undated reverse awarded to an officer* (2) £3,000-5,000

CAPTAIN HENRY FRANCIS HOSTE (1853-1936) was born on 17 June 1853 at Stanhoe Rectory, West Norfolk, the son of Reverend James Hoste. Born into a family with strong naval links (his great uncle was Admiral Sir William Hoste), he received his education at Haileybury, but failed his Royal Navy examinations owing to 'a difference of opinion between himself and Her Majesty's examiners' and so joined the Merchant Navy instead. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to the Tea Clipper *Kaisow* (of Alexander Rodger, Glasgow) on 19 January 1869, taking part in that year's 'tea race' from Fuzhou to London, in which she performed creditably. He served in this capacity for 3 years, before undertaking work aboard the R.M.S. *Teuton*, ferrying passengers up and down the eastern coast of Africa. He served aboard mailships of this type for the next seven or eight years, sailing to England and back to Africa, all the while developing his knowledge of the seas, ports and coastlines.

In July 1877, however, he was asked to assist with a Foreign Office expedition into the African interior, led by the explorer Captain James Frederic Elton, Vice Consul of Zanzibar (as recorded in N. S. Davies' introduction to the book '*Gold Fever*'). The expedition into what is now Malawi was sent to suppress the slave trading which was rife there at the time. It was during this time that Hoste first met Herbert Rhodes (the brother of Cecil Rhodes), who was also part of the expedition. Hoste himself was given the task of serving as Navigator on board the launch *Ilala*, which steamed northwards up Lake Nyasa, hunting game along the way and meeting with local chiefs and leaders. The exploration and circumnavigation of the lake was achieved, as was the aim to reduce slaving amongst the various chiefs, but the return voyage overland to Zanzibar proved to be full of danger, disease and hardship. Travelling through areas of warring tribes, all the

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carriers deserted them, and the expedition was ravaged by fever and disease (possibly Tetanus, or similar), from which Hoste narrowly recovered, but which sadly caused the death of Elton.

Returning to England, Hoste obtained his first command shortly before his 30th Birthday, and was later taken on as skipper of the steam yacht *Wanderer*. He was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to experience travel aboard the first submarine, the *Nordenveldt*, soon afterwards being appointed Commodore of the Union Company aboard the mailship *Trojan*. It was while commanding this ship that he met with Cecil John Rhodes in August 1889, with whom he discussed the occupation of Mashonaland. During the course of the trip, he asked Hoste to lead one of the troops of the Pioneer Company. Accepting the challenge, he resigned his commission as Commodore, and was duly commissioned as Captain of 'B' Troop of the Pioneer Column, becoming known as 'Skipper' on account of his years spent at sea. The twelve officers and ninety rank and file leading the Column north, with 'B' company and Hoste at its head, crossed the Shashe River at the recently established Fort Tuli on 6 July 1890 - making Hoste, according to his account, the first man of the expedition to 'officially' enter into Matabeleland. Travelling in advance of the column they began to cut a path into the new territory, as Hoste describes in *'Gold Fever'*:

"Our modus operandi was, one man of each half section dismounted and chopped while the other rode, led his mate's horse and carried his rifle. When the man who was chopping got tired they swapped jobs. In this way we got

along fairly well, and though the trees were all mopane, which is the hardest wood in Africa, we had cleared five miles of road by sunset...then we formed a zareba of thorn bushes for protection in case of sudden attack. At one end we placed our wagon, and at the other the water cart... Jameson, Selous, Dr. Litchfield, Beal, who was my subaltern, and I slept at the wagon end, also close to our horses."

Just over a month later, all the while cutting a path and remaining wary of parties of Matabele scouts, Hoste and his men emerged from the jungle on 14 August, just beyond the head of Providential Pass, and selected it for the site of a new fort, owing to its commanding views and strategic location. This would become Fort Victoria, the first settlement in what would become Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). Continuing onwards towards their intended destination, they established the site of Fort Charter on 3 September, and on 11 September 1890 they moved into open country near the Makabusi River, twelve miles south of Mount Hampden, as Hoste described: *"It was finally decided to halt between the kopje called Mashonas Harari, and the Makabusi River. There we would build the fort, which was to be named after the Marquis of Salisbury, then Prime Minister of England."* The column itself followed the next day, thus marking the formal establishment of the new settlement – Salisbury. 'Skipper' Hoste had been placed in command of the planned flag ceremony and parade, and he set about making arrangements.

"I awoke at dawn next day, September 13th, and suddenly remembered that there was no flag-staff to hoist the flag on. Jumping out of bed I roused Biscoe, who, like myself, was an ex sailor. We got hold of an axe and went to the nearest clump of trees where we picked out a nice straight pole. While I was chopping it down 'Reveille' sounded, so Biscoe went back to camp and fetched along two or three sailor men... When they arrived I had the tree down. After trimming it we carried our mast along, rigged signal halyards and stays on it and erected it in the middle of the fort that was to be. At 10.00am we paraded in front of this rough flag-staff...In a small group at the foot of the flagstaff stood our Commanding Officers, Colonel Pennefather, with his young A.D.C., Sidney Shepstone and Sir John Willoughby. Biscoe, with the flag rolled under his arm, stood smartly to attention as Canon Balfour...stepped forward to give a short address and an extempore prayer. When he finished, the bugles sounded 'The Royal Salute', we presented arms and Biscoe solemnly and slowly hoisted the flag. That function over, Mashonaland was now a part of the British Empire..."

The Fort was practically finished by 27 September, and the Pioneer Column was finally disbanded on 30 September 1890. Within a matter of hours, most of the men began to form themselves into small syndicates and scattered all over the country prospecting for gold, each quite certain they would make a fortune. Skipper and his brother Derick, along with his friend Biscoe formed the syndicate 'Hoste Brothers and Biscoe' with the express purpose of finding gold and *"making a pile."* Their assets comprised 5 horses, a wagon, a span of oxen and supplies for 3 months. They agreed Derick would go to Hartley Hills which were full of "ancient workings" and reputed to be fabulously rich in gold. Biscoe would investigate the Mazoe valley, there were rumours of good looking quartz and gold in the sands of the river. Sir John Willoughby asked to join their syndicate but they were not particularly keen, until they heard he had a wagon and some tools, all useful and rare at the time. Despite their enthusiasm, they failed to discover a proper workable seam of gold, and in the meantime, trouble was brewing to the east, in Manicaland, under Chief Mtassa, close to the Portuguese sphere of influence emanating from the settlement at Beira. Asked to return to service, 'Skipper' Hoste returned in November that year along with his friend and associate Biscoe, carrying with them a number of dispatches to Captain Forbes, who intended to march upon Beira and to pacify the troubled area. This punitive expedition ended with the capture of the Portuguese Colonel D'Andrada and the fort at Meceque, with the march upon Beira called off at the last moment. The Fort at Meceque was left under the command of Hoste, who was temporarily appointed Governor of Manica and Sofala, with a garrison comprising of Biscoe, one sergeant and four men, who kept a considerably larger number of Portuguese soldiers prisoner until the tense negotiations had been concluded.

Returning to a life of gold prospecting once again, some years later Hoste returned to service one final time as a Major with the Salisbury Field Force during the Matabele uprising in early 1896. In 1897 he returned to England and married Florence Eugene Clark, who was previously engaged to Hoste's brother William Derick Hoste (a former merchant seaman and fellow Pioneer Trooper in 'B' Company), who had died of Blackwater fever in the Hartley Hills in 1893. The couple later travelled to Bulawayo on the very first train opened to the public on the new line from Kimberley, travelling onwards to Salisbury on the Zeederberg mule coach, taking over a week. Now established in the area, they returned to a life of gold mining and prospecting. Hoste eventually settled at Essexvale, trading gold prospecting for work in cattle inspection. After an exciting and varied life, 'Skipper' Hoste died at Mazoe in January 1936. A street (Skipper Hoste Drive) remains named in his honour in modern-day Harare, Zimbabwe.

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814

814
***Hong Kong Plague, 1897 (Private J. Symonds, S.L.I.);** once lacquered, with minor reverse edge bump, *otherwise about extremely fine* £1,000-1,200

PRIVATE J. SYMONDS is not mentioned amongst the medals previously 'known' to the market, as listed in 'The Whitewash Brigade' by Jones & Platt. However, the medal is officially named, and a soldier of this same name (No.1149) is known to have served in this regiment during the Boer War just 2 years later, with entitlement to a Q.S.A. with 3 clasps.

815
***British North Borneo Company's Medal, 1897-1916,** silver issue, single clasp, Rundum, unnamed as issued, *lightly toned with surface hairlines, otherwise extremely fine, and scarce* £300-400

816
India General Service, 1895-1902, bronze issue, single clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**69 Muleteer Hassan Mohamad Com. Transp. Dept.**), engraved in a running script, *once given a 'silver wash' and cleaned, about very fine* £50-60

817
***India General Service, 1895-1902,** single clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**4005 Pte. W. Jonnstone 2nd High L.I.**); engraved in upright capitals, *test mark to edge at six o'clock, otherwise about extremely fine* £150-200

PRIVATE W. JOHNSTONE is confirmed on the India General Service 1895 Medal Roll, confirming his entitlement as shown above. He is also entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with single clasp for Modder River, after which he is listed as 'deceased'.

818
***India General Service, 1895-1902,** 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah (**3834 Pte S. Cook 2nd Bn Ryl Suss Regt**); engraved in a running script, *suspension a touch loose, with second clasp crudely fitted, once lacquered, extremely fine* £200-250

PRIVATE S. COOK is confirmed on the I.G.S. 95 Medal Roll, showing his entitlement to the 2 clasp medal as above.



817

818



819

***A Sudan and Army Long Service and Good Conduct Pair awarded to G Lawton, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, comprising:**

Queen's Sudan, 1896-97 (**3828 Pte G. Lawton. 1/ N. Staff: R.**), engraved in upright capitals;

Army Long Service and Good Conduct, E.VII.R. (**3828 Pte G. Lawton. N. Staff. Regt**), officially impressed; *pair loose, dark old tone, edge bruise to first, good very fine* (2) £400-500

PRIVATE G. LAWTON is confirmed on the Queen's Sudan Medal Roll, having served during the Dongola 1896 campaign. Research shows that he is also entitled to a Khedive's Sudan Medal with clasp 'Hafir'.



820

***A Sudan and Second Boer War Group of 3 awarded to Private S. Setterfield, Northumberland Fusiliers, comprising:**

Queen's Sudan, 1896-97 (**3567. Pte S. Setterfield, 1/Northd: Fus.;**

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**3567 Pte. S. Setterfield 5th Fusiliers;**

Khedive's Sudan, 1896-1908, single clasp, Khartoum (**3567 Pte. S. Setterfield 5th Fusiliers**), suspension very slightly bent; group loose, *generally good very fine* (3) £300-400

PRIVATE S. SETTERFIELD is confirmed on the Queen's Sudan Medal Roll, and the Queen's South Africa Medal Roll, showing his entitlements as above.

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821
***Queen's South Africa**, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (4512 Pte A. Howlett, 2: E. Surrey Regt); dark obverse tone, extremely fine £80-120

PRIVATE A. HOWLETT is confirmed on the Queen's South Africa Medal Roll, showing his entitlement as above, with the added note: "**Died 2.4.00**"

822
***Queen's South Africa**, 1899-1902, second type reverse with ghosted dates, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith (3015. Pte. F. Turtle. 14/Hrs.); toned, reverse edge nick, good very fine £100-150

PRIVATE F TURTLE is listed as having **died of disease at Kroonstad** on 20 October 1900 in the 'The Boer War Casualty Roll 1899-1902' by Palmer. This is also shown in the medal roll, which confirms the above entitlement, showing previous service in the 10th Hussars.

823
Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4366 Pte. W. H. Johnson, 1st L. N. Lanc: Regt); once lacquered, extremely fine £100-150

PRIVATE W. H. JOHNSON is confirmed on the Queen's South Africa Medal Roll, showing his entitlement as above.

824
***Queen's South Africa**, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (4087 Corl. A. Gould, Scot: Rifles); dark obverse tone, tiny edge nick to reverse, about extremely fine £120-150

CORPORAL A. GOULD is confirmed on the Queen's South Africa Medal Roll, showing his entitlement as above, with the added note: "**Discharged - Medically Unfit**".

825
Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (6217 Pte. W. Haigh, Scottish Rifles.); dark obverse tone, extremely fine £100-150

PRIVATE W. HAIGH is confirmed Queen's South Africa Medal Roll, showing his entitlement as above, and also showing that he served for a time in the 23rd Battalion Mounted Infantry (one of a number of composite battalions of mounted infantry).

826
Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7685 Corpl. D. Watkins. S. Wales Bord.); dark obverse tone, suspension slightly bent, very fine £140-180

CORPORAL D. WATKINS is confirmed on the Queen's South Africa Medal Roll, showing his entitlement as above.

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827

King's South Africa, 1900-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**186 Pte. J. Gaisler. The Queen's**); *dark obverse tone, reverse edge knock, otherwise good very fine* £40-60

PRIVATE J GAISLER is confirmed on the King's South Africa Medal Roll, confirming his entitlement as above. He is also entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with single clasp for Cape Colony.

828

King's South Africa, 1900-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**6568 Pte. P. Robertson. Rl: Highrs:)**; *dark tone, about extremely fine* £40-60

This two clasp medal is confirmed on the K.S.A. medal roll, as is his entitlement to an additional 3 clasp Q.S.A.

829

A Second Boer War 'Relief of Kimberley' Pair awarded to Sergeant J. Castell, No 26 'R' Company, Army Service Corps, comprising:

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (**11750 Sgt: J. Castell. A.S.C.**);

King's South Africa, 1900-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**11750 Serjt: J. Castell. A.S.C.**); the first engraved in slanted capitals, the second impressed, pair loose, *once lacquered, good very fine* (2) £180-220

SERGEANT J. CASTELL is confirmed on the Queen's South Africa and King's South Africa Medal Rolls, confirming his entitlement as above.

830

A Second Boer War 'Pair awarded to Corporal A. Foot, 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, comprising:

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**14501 Cpl. A. Foot 74th Bty: R.F.A.**);

King's South Africa, 1900-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**14501 Cpl: A. Foot. R.F.A.**); both officially impressed, pair loose, *dark obverse tone, about extremely fine* (2) £180-220

CORPORAL A. FOOT is confirmed on the Queen's South Africa and King's South Africa Medal Rolls, confirming his entitlement as above.



831

***A Second Boer War and Great War Group of 4 awarded to Private Sidney Ernest Dibbs., 13th and 23rd Battalions, Royal Fusiliers, late City of London Imperial Volunteers (C.I.V.), comprising:**

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**624 Pte S. E. Dibbs, C.I.V.**);

1914-15 Star (**945. Sjt. S. E. Dibbs. R. Fus/**);

British War and Victory Medals (**945. Sjt. S. E. Dibbs. R. Fus.**);

Group loose, *uneven tone, good very fine* (4)

£200-250

PRIVATE SIDNEY ERNEST GIBBS' name is confirmed on the Queen's South Africa Medal Roll, and is entitled to the 4 clasp award as above. Having served in the Great War with the Royal Fusiliers, he latterly served in the Labour Corps, from which unit he was discharged to the Class 'Z' Reserve on 4 April 1919.

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832

***A Boxer Rebellion and Great War Naval Group of 4 awarded to Petty Officer 1st Class William H. Brown, Royal Navy, comprising:**

China, 1900, no clasp (**W. H. Brown, P.O. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Pique.**);

1914-15 Star (**144228. W. H. Brown, L.S., R.N.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**144228 W. H. Brown. P.O.1 R.N.**);

Medals swing-mounted on card for display, *lightly polished, good extremely fine* (3)

£200-300

PETTY OFFICER WILLIAM H. BROWN served aboard the ship H.M.S. *Pique* during the China campaign of 1900, also known as the Boxer Rebellion. A total of 289 China Medals without clasp awarded to crew of H.M.S. *Pique* for this campaign, and his name is confirmed on the medal roll. He also served during the Great War.

833

An Army Long Service and Good Conduct Pair awarded to Private Edward Savage, Shropshire Light Infantry, comprising:

Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (**2887 Pte E. Savage. Shrops: L.I.**);

Coronation, 1911;

Pair swing-mounted as worn on bar lacking pin, with original ribbons, the first becoming detached, *medals once lacquered, very fine* (2)

£60-80



834

***An A.G.S. Somaliland, Great War and L.S.G.C. Group of 4 awarded to Leading Stoker R. Syme, Royal Navy, comprising:**

Africa General Service, 1902-56, single clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**277308 R. Syme, Lg. Sto, H.M.S. Philomel.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**277308 R. Sime. S. Sto. R.N.**);

Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (**277308 Robert Syme, Ldg Stoker. H.M.S. Philomel.**);

Group loose, *dark tone to obverse of silver medals, about extremely fine* (4)

£180-220

LEADING STOKER ROBERT SYME's name is confirmed on the Africa General Service Medal Roll, showing his entitlement to the Somaliland 1908-10 clasp.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

835

A G.S.M. and I.G.S. Pair awarded to Private F. T. Wiggins, Wiltshire Regiment, comprising;
General Service, 1918-62, single clasp, South Persia (**201029 Pte. F. T. Wiggins. Wilts. R.**);
India General Service, 1908-1935, single clasp, Afghanistan NWF 1919 (**201029 Pte. F. T. Wiggins. Wilts. R.**); pair
loose, *lightly toned, about extremely fine* (2) £120-150

PRIVATE F. T. WIGGINS is confirmed on the India General Service 1908-1935 Medal Roll, showing his entitlement as above, and that he was seconded from the Wiltshire Regiment to the "L. of C. Signal Section".

836

1914 Star (MS-635 Pte. W. H. Bryden. A.S.C.); and 1914-15 Star (39013. Spr. J. M. M. Balfour, R.E.); and British War Medal (3206468 Pte. T. Laub. A.R.); and Mercantile Marine Medal (Peter Cohen); and Imperial Service Medals (2), G.V.I.R. 1st type. (Michael Connor) and 2nd type (Andrew Johnstone Thompson), the latter with last letter of middle name and all of surname erased and re-engraved, with hand engraved name and date '10/4/50' to back of suspension clasp, generally extremely fine (6) £100-150

PRIVATE WILLIAM HENRY BRYDEN is confirmed as having been awarded an M.S.M. in 1919 as a Corporal serving with 2nd Army Troops, Motor Transport Company (Newcastle).

837

A Great War 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Private Herbert E. Ford, 7th Dragoon Guards, and a Great War pair awarded to Trooper A. Higley, 2nd Battalion, Life Guards and Guards Machine Gun Regiment, who was issued an S.W.B. for wounds, comprising:
1914 Star (**4928 Pte. H. E. Ford. 7/ D. Gds.**);
British War and Victory Medals (**D-4929 Pte. H. E. Ford. 7- D.Gds.**);
Group swing-mounted on card, *single digit error in regimental number, very fine or better*;
And British War and Victory Medals (**3557 Tpr. A. Higley. 2-L. Gds.**); *single mark in field, otherwise good extremely fine* (5) £180-220

838

A Great War 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Corporal Geoffrey B. Tower, Coldstream Guards, comprising: 1914 Star (**10864 Pte G. B. Tower. C. Gds.**);
British War and Victory Medals (**10864 Pte G. B. Tower. C. Gds.**);
Group swing-mounted on card for display, *the first polished with some scratches to reverse, about very fine* (3) £100-150

839

A Great War 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Private Frederick Bissell, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, comprising:
1914 Star (**10184 Pte W. Bissell, 2/Sco: Rif.**);
British War and Victory Medals (**10184 Pte. F. Bissell. Sco. Rif.**);
Group loose, incorrect initial to first, *some wear to first, the second toned to obverse, very fine* (3) £150-200

840

A Great War 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Private Arthur G. Earl, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, comprising:
1914 Star (**9747 Pte. D. Earl. 3/Rif: Brig.**);
British War and Victory Medals (**9747 Pte. A. G. Earl. Rif. Brig.**);
Group swing-mounted on card for display, *minor discrepancy to initials on first [this reflected officially in his M.I.C.], medals toned, extremely fine* (3) £100-150

841

An Interesting 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Lieutenant Albert Henry Eason Diericx, Royal Engineers, commissioned from the ranks of the Northumberland Hussars in late July 1916, and another to comprising:
1914 Star (**721 Pte. A. H. E. Diericx. North'd Yeo.**), official correction to one letter of surname;
British War Medal (**Lieut. A. H. E. Diericx.**) and Victory Medal (this erased);
Group swing-mounted on card for display, *extremely fine, with some lustre* (3) £80-120

LIEUTENANT ALBERT HENRY EASON DIERICX (1890-1965) was born c.1890 in Birkenhead Cheshire, and was living and working in Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne at the outbreak of WWI. He had been an Apprentice Ship's Draughtsman at the time of the 1911 Census, and in 1914 he enlisted as a Private into the Northumberland Yeomanry. Promoted to Corporal, he was later commissioned from the ranks to become an officer in late July 1916, becoming a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. He remained with the Royal Engineers until the end of the war, reaching the rank of Lieutenant. His M.I.C. gives a post-war address of 320 Simonside Lee, Heaton, Newcastle on Tyne.

842

Two 1914 'Mons' Trios awarded to Corporal Ernest Smith, 3 Signal Squadron, Royal Engineers, and Shoeing-Smith Stanley Hopper, 15th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, comprising:

1914 Star (**29618 Col E. U. Smith. R.E.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**29618 Cpl. E. U. Smith. R.E.**);

And:

1914 Star (**59732 S. Sth: S. Hopper, R.F.A.**);

British War Medal (this erased) and Victory Medal (**59732 Cpl. S. Hopper. R.A.**);

Both groups court-mounted on card for display, *the first group extremely fine, the second very fine* (6) £80-120

843

Two 1914 'Mons' Trios awarded to Corporal William Mayne, 30th (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and Driver Alexander Cunning, 15th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, comprising:

1914 Star, with rosette (**18253 Gnr: W. Mayne. R.F.A.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**18253 Cpl. W. Mayne. R.A.**);

And:

1914 Star (**57745 Dvr. A. Cunning. R.F.A.**);

British War Medal (**57745 Dvr. A. Cunning. R.A.**) and Victory Medal (this erased);

Both groups court-mounted on card for display, *the first group about very fine, contact marks to BWM, with original ribbons, the second very fine* (6) £80-120

844

Two 1914 'Mons' Trios awarded to Driver William Proudman, 1st Divisional Supply Column, A.S.C, and Private Aubrey B. Christian, A.S.C., comprising:

1914 Star (**T-14641 Dvr: W. Proudman. A.S.C.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**T-14641 Dvr. Proudman. A.S.C.**);

And:

1914 Star (**M1-4979 Pte A. B. Christian. A.S.C.**);

British War Medal (this erased) and Victory Medal (**M1-4979 Pte. A. B. Christian. A.S.C.**);

Both groups court-mounted on card for display, *both groups about extremely fine* (6) £80-120

845

Two 1914 'Mons' Trios awarded to Staff-Sergeant G. Higgs A.S.C, and Private Victor James Kimm, Base Horse Transport, A.S.C., comprising:

1914 Star (**T-17462 S.Sgt G. Higgs. A.S.C.**);

British War Medal (this erased) and Victory Medal (**T-17462 S. Sgt. G. Higgs. A.S.C.**);

And:

1914 Star (**MI-07457 Pte V. J. Kimm. A.S.C.**);

British War Medal (**M1-7457 Pte. V. J. Kimm. A.S.C.**) and Victory Medal (**M1-7457 Pte. V. J. Kimm. A.S.C.**);

Both groups court-mounted on card for display, *the first group very fine, the second extremely fine* (6) £80-120

846

A Great War 'Mons' Trio and WW2 Group of 5 awarded to Gunner Richard Shorter, South Lancashire Regiment, late 15th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, comprising:

1914 Star with clasp '5th Aug. – 22nd Nov. 1914' (**39775 Gnr: R. Shorter. R.F.A.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**39775 Gnr. R. Shorter. R.A.**);

Defence and War Medals;

Group loose, *some wear to first, remainder good very fine* (5) £200-250



847



847

***A Great War Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Thomas Smith, 6th Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, who died on 11 July 1915, comprising:**

1914-15 Star (**12651 Pte T. Smith. K.O.S.Bord.;**)

British War & Victory Medals (**12651 Pte T. Smith. K.O.Sco.Bord.**), O over S in regiment naming;

Memorial Plaque (**Thomas Smith**);

Group loose, *toned, practically as struck, with original O.H.M.S. envelope* (4)

£200-250

PRIVATE THOMAS SMITH, of Thornhill, Dumfries, Scotland, died at home, apparently of disease, on 11 July 1915, having served for a time on the Western Front. He is remembered with honour at the Morton (Thornhill) Cemetery, Scotland.

848

A Great War Gallipoli Casualty Pair awarded to Sergeant Joseph Young, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who died of wounds received in Gallipoli on 31 August 1915, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**5219 Sjt J. Young. K. O. Sco. Bord.;**)

Victory Medal (**5219 Sjt. J. Young. K. O. Sco. Bord.**);

Pair loose, *toned, extremely fine* (2)

£60-80

Sergeant Joseph Young, was born in Carlisle, and was later husband of Isabella Sanders Young, of 21 High Street, Dumfries, Scotland. He died of wounds received in Gallipoli, while at sea (presumably aboard a hospital ship), and is remembered with honour at the Green Hill Cemetery, Gallipoli. He is entitled to an additional British War Medal.

849

A Great War Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private William Chisnall, 6th (Princess Victoria's) Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, who died of wounds in Egypt on 17 October 1915, having served in Gallipoli, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**17089, Pte. W. Chisnall, R. Ir. Fus.;**)

British War & Victory Medals (**17089 Pte. W. Chisnall. R. Ir. Fus.;**)

Memorial Plaque (**William Chisnall**);

Group loose, *about extremely fine* (4)

£200-250

PRIVATE WILLIAM CHISNALL, son of William and Elizabeth Chisnall (sometimes spelt Chisnell), of 159 Higher Road, Urmston, Manchester, died of wounds received in Egypt on 17 October 1915, and is remembered at the Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Cemetery.

850

A Great War Arras Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Lance-Sergeant Cyril List, 'B' Company, 9th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), killed in action during the battalion's offensive on 9 April 1917 at Arras, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**6302 Pte E. [sic] List. R. Fus.;**)

British War & Victory Medals (**Gs-6302 Cpl. C. List. R. Fus.;**)

Memorial Plaque (**Cyril List**);

Group loose, *lightly toned, extremely fine* (4)

£200-250

LANCE-SERGEANT CYRIL LIST, was born in Cardiff, the son of Mrs S. G L. List, of 30 Grange Park, Ealing, London. He was killed in action on 9 April 1917 at Arras, and is remembered at the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



851

***A Great War Naval L.S.G.C. Group of 4 awarded to Sergeant William Ramsey, Royal Marine Light Infantry, comprising:**

1914-15 Star (**Ch.10009, Sgt. W. Ramsey, R.M.L.I.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**Ch.10009 Sgt. W. Ramsey. R.M.L.I.**);

Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, G.V.R., swivel suspension type, 1910-1920 (**Ch.10009, William Ramsey, Corporal. R.M.L.I.**);

Group swing-mounted on card for display, *toned, about extremely fine* (4)

£100-150

852

A Great War Territorial Group of 4 awarded to Corporal Cyril Laurence Barker, Royal Artillery, who afterwards joined the Metropolitan Police, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**1067 A. Sjt. C. L. Barker. R.A.**);

Territorial Force War Medal, 1914-1919 (**1067 Gnr. C. L. Barker. R.A.**);

Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**910164 Cpl. C. L. Barker. R.F.A.**);

Group swing mounted on card for display, *minor edge knock to last, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£150-200

Offered with copy M.I.C. confirming the above entitlement, with the additional note 'Comms. Met. Police fwds Roll of P.C.s ent. to medals 12/1/21'.

853

Two Great War Pairs to Air Mechanic 2nd Class F. C. Coe, Royal Flying Corps, and Corporal L. Binder, Royal Air Force, and, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (2) (**9867. A.M. F. C. Coe. R.F.C.**) and (**61362. Cpl. L. Binder. R.A.F.**); Both pairs swing mounted on card for display, *about extremely fine* (4)

£60-80

Research confirms the above recipients as A.M. 2 Francis Clifford Coe, and Cpl. Lawrence Binder.

854

Three Great War Pairs awarded to Able Seaman George Smith, R.N., Able Seaman R. Summerson, R.N.V.R., and John H. Hodgson, Merchant Navy, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (3) (**J.67810 C. Smith. A.B. R.N.**) and (**T.Z.7644 R. Summerson. A.B. R.N.V.R.**) and (**John H. Hodgson**), the latter offered with three pieces of insignia;

Groups mounted on card for display, *extremely fine* (9)

£70-90

855

Three Great War 1914-15 Trios awarded to Private W. Stratton, Private Alfred J. Morgan, and Private John T. Westbrook, all of the Army Cyclist Corps, comprising:

1914-15 Star, and British War and Victory Medals (**3618 Pte. W.S. Stratton. A. Cyc. Corps**), with enamelled A.C.C. badge; and (**5075 Cpl. A. J. Morgan. A. Cyc. Corps**) and (**6893 Pte. J. T. Westbrook. A. Cyc. Corps.**);

Groups swing-mounted on card for display, *very fine to extremely fine* (10)

£180-220

Three Great War 1914-15 Trios awarded to Private Joshua Williamson, Lance-Corporal P. Mason, and Private J. Raisbeck, all of the Army Cyclist Corps, comprising:
 1914-15 Star, and British War and Victory Medals (**1522 Pte. J. Williamson, A. Cyc. Corps.**) and (**3097 L. Cpl. P. Mason, A. Cyc. Corps.**), with flattened box of issue suggesting later service with the Gordons; and (**6154 Pte. J. Raisbeck, A. Cyclist Corps.**);
 Groups swing-mounted on card for display, *generally good very fine* (10) £180-220



***An Interesting Great War 'Political Department' and Persia Interest 1914-15 Trio awarded to Captain John Horridge, Assistant Political Officer and Acting Vice-Consul at Hamadan in 1918-19. Having joined up as a Private in the 18th (1st Public Schools) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, he was commissioned as an officer into the 15th Battalion K.R.R.C. in July 1916, later joining the Political Service. He was called to the bar in 1922 and became a Liberal Party politician, standing as a candidate for Sevenoaks in the 1935 General Election, being later made a Barrister and appointed to the Supreme Court, comprising:**
 1914-15 Star (**PS-6305 Pte. J. Horridge. R. Fus.**);
 British War and Victory Medals (**Lieut. J. Horridge.**);
 Medals loose, in small 'Tyme, New Bond Street' box, with matching miniature trio; also offered with:
 British War and Victory Medals (**3273 Pte F. A. Brown. 21-Lond. R.**) with original box and OHMS envelope; *toned, practically as struck* (6) £300-400

Captain John Horridge (1893-1951) was born on 25 June 1893 in Marple, Cheshire, the son of Thomas Mowbray Horridge, a Shopkeeper, and Harriet Horridge (née Johnson). He attested for service in the Great War as a Private in the 18th (1st Public Schools Battalion) Royal Fusiliers, and presumably having been recognised as having potential and duly sent to an Officer Training Unit was commissioned from Cadet to Second Lieutenant on 7 July 1916. He appears to have served during the campaign in Mesopotamia, later transferring to the Political Department in Persia, reaching the rank of Captain. During his time in the Political Department, research suggests that he served as Assistant Political Officer in Kermanshah in 1918, as Assistant Political Officer and Acting Vice-Consul at Hamadan in 1918-19, and Assistant Political Officer in Khanaqin in 1919-20 as part of the Civil Administration, Mesopotamia. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1922. He became a Liberal Party politician, standing as a candidate for Sevenoaks in the 1935 General Election, challenging Charles Edward Ponsomby, but failing to win this safe Conservative seat. In 1937 he was appointed Barrister-at-Law and Master of the Supreme Court, King's Bench Division.

The recipient was the first husband of Brita Charlotta Persson, of Malung, Sweden, who later married Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong in 1979 (see lot 893).

858

A Great War 1914-15 Trio awarded to Lieutenant John Robert Hesleden, Notts & Derby Regiment, late 49 Divisional Cyclist Battalion, Army Cyclist Corps. Commissioned from the ranks in June 1917, as a Second Lieutenant he was wounded in action on 3 October 1918 with the 6th Battalion Notts & Derby Regiment during the 139th (Sherwood Forester) Brigade's highly successful attack at the Battle of Ramicourt, comprising:

1914-15 Star **(2604 L, Cpl, J, R, Hesleden, A, Cyc, Corps,)** – all stops as commas;

British War and Victory Medals **(2. Lieut. J. R. Hesleden.);**

Group swing-mounted on card for display, *minor edge bruise to reverse of BWM, otherwise about extremely fine*

£150-200

LIEUTENANT JOHN ROBERT HESLEDEN, of Giggleswick, near Settle, Yorkshire, attested for service in the Great War in late 1914 / early 1915, joining the 40th Division Cyclist Battalion, Army Cyclist Corps. Promoted to Lance-Corporal, he was later commissioned from the ranks on 26 June 1917 and made Second Lieutenant in the Notts & Derby Regiment.

He appears to have served in the 6th Battalion, Notts & Derby Regiment, and is known to have been **wounded in action during the Battle of Ramicourt** on 3 October 1918. During this attack across the Beaurevoir-Fonsomme Line, the 139th (Sherwood Forester) Brigade killed at least 300 enemy soldiers, and took roughly 1,500 prisoners. Sadly, it was also during this same attack that Acting Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard William Vann (who had been recommended for the V.C. just a few days earlier) was killed in action. Offered with some useful related research.

859

Three Great War 1914-15 Trios awarded to Sergeant Frank Baines, and Private William B. Stevenson, Notts and Derby Regiment, and Private W. Hepwood, Worcestershire Regiment, comprising:

1914-15 Star, and British War and Victory Medals **(14802 Sjt. F. Baines. Notts. & Derby. R.),** incorrect initial 'E' to first; and **(3842 Pte. W. B. Stevenson. Notts. & Derby. R.)** and **(200770 Pte. W. Hepwood. Worc. R.);**

Groups swing-mounted on card for display, *generally good very fine* (9)

£180-220

860

A Great War Territorials Pair awarded to Warrant Officers Class 2 Harold J. Cruttenden, Royal Artillery, who won the Distinguished Conduct Medal for assisting several of his comrades while under fire, and wounded himself, and helping to extricate them from the perilous situation, comprising:

British War Medal, 1914-1918 **(906045 W. O. Cl. 2 H. J. Cruttenden. R.A.);**

Territorial Force War Medal, 1914-1919 **(906045 W. O. Cl. II. H. J. Cruttenden. R.A.);**

Pair loose, *suspension to first very slightly bent, otherwise good very fine* (2)

£100-150

Research shows that the recipient is also entitled the Distinguished Conduct Medal and Victory Medal. His citation for the D.C.M. reads as follows (*London Gazette*: 15 November, 1918):

"B.S.M. H. J. Cruttenden, R.F.A (Polegate, Eastbourne). For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his battery, moving forward, came under heavy fire and several horses and men were put out of action, he, though wounded himself, displayed great coolness and courage in extricating and re-arranging the teams and dressing the wounded."

861

Four Great War Pairs to Private J. Taylor, Private S. Clegg, Private W. Capes, and Private R. V. Finney, all of the Derbyshire Yeomanry, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (4) **(2519 Pte. J. Taylor. Derby. Yeo.)** and **(2395 Pte. S. Clegg. Derby. Yeo.)** and **(3297 Pte. W. Capes. Derby. Yeo.)** and **(2927 Pte. R. V. Finney. Derby. Yeo.);**

Pairs swing mounted on card for display, *generally about extremely fine* (8)

£120-150

862

Three Great War Pairs to Corporal W. Morris, Private J. Kemp, and Private A. Stone, all of the Notts & Regiment, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (3) **(19048 Cpl. W. Morris. Notts. & Derby. R.)** and **(23424 Pte. J. Kemp. Notts. & Derby. R.)** and **(94384 Pte. A. Stone. Notts. Derby. R.);**

Pairs swing mounted on card for display, *generally about extremely fine* (6)

£100-120

863

Two Great War Pairs to Private A. L. Boole, Machine Gun Corps, and to Private W. T. Parmenter, Rifle Brigade, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (2) **(97970 Pte. A. L. Boole. M.G.C.)** and **(200093 Pte. W. T. Parmenter. Rif. Brig.);**

Pairs swing mounted on card for display, *generally extremely fine* (6)

£60-80

864

British War Medals (2) to (Capt. G. A. Lester.) and (Lieut. D. T. G. Walshe.); good very fine

£40-60

CAPTAIN GEORGE ALFRED LESTER served as Captain and Paymaster with the F.D.O. in Poona, India, having previously served with the 7th Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment. His MIC notes that his WWI pair were sent to 'Civil Finance Dept. Baghdad, Mesopot.'

LIEUTENANT DOUGLAS THOMAS GEORGE WALSHE served in the Royal Army Service Corps, with his MIC making note of service in Salonica (entitled to a WWI Pair).

865

A Great War 'First Day of the Somme' Victory Medal and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Jack Johnson, 2nd Royal Berkshire, late Army Cyclist Corps, late Accrington 'Pals', killed in action on 1 July 1916 during the attack on Ovilliers, where by 9.00am over half the Battalion was lost, comprising:

Victory Medal (9921 Pte. J. Johnson. A. Cyc. Corps.);

Memorial Plaque (Jack Johnson);

About extremely fine (2)

£180-220

PRIVATE JACK JOHNSON was born c. 1897, the son of Mr and Mrs Johnson of 78 Arden Terrace, Accrington, formerly of Whalley Road, Clayton-le-Moors, Lancashire. Having initially joined the 'Accrington Pals', he was transferred to the Army Cyclist Corps and then onto the Royal Berkshire Regiment. It was with this latter regiment that he took part in the Somme offensive launched on 1 July 1916 – the 'First Day of the Somme'. Going 'over the top' in an attack upon Ovilliers, Private Jack Johnson was reported missing on the same day, and later confirmed as killed in action. The 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment 'met tremendous machine gun and rifle fire' and by 9.00am it is recorded that over half of the Battalion (437 men) had been lost. Local newspapers published his portrait, and recorded that six members of his family were serving with the colours at that time. He is buried at the Ovilliers Military Cemetery, Somme, France.

866

Great War Victory Medals to Cavalry Units (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (12641 Pte. C. J. Goldsmith. 2- D. Gds.) and (D/10823 Pte. A. C. Fuller, 5-D. Gds.) and (4835 Pte. E. Williams. 6- Gds) with minor official corrections, and (D-9601 Pte. T. Chalmers 2 - Dns) and (2673 Pte. J. R. G. Barrett. 7-Hrs.) and (7118 Pte. A. Crumbie. 10-Hrs.) and (6607 Pte. J. Tanner. 11-Hrs.) and (285674 Pte. S. Jones. 13-Hrs) and (27639 Pte. A. Parsons. 15-Hrs.) and (1552 Pte. P. Rowson. S. Notts Hrs.), the latter lacking suspension loop and post; *very fine to extremely fine* (10)

£100-150

867

Great War Victory Medals to Yeomanry Units (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (2999 Pte. H. Line. Oxf. Yeo.) and (1718 Pte. H. J. Appleby. Dorset. Yeo.) and (1705 Pte. C. H. Matthews. N. Som. Yeo.) and (551876 Pte. H. Bloomfield. Suff. Yeo), numbering weak in parts; and (2827 Pte. A. J. Walker. Suss. Yeo.) and (14641 Pte. R. Gray. Berks. Yeo.) and (45978 Pte. N. Owen. Surr. Yeo.) and (34721 Pte. H. I. Haggard. Glouc. Yeo.) and (3522 Pte. E. Ingram. C. Of Lond. Yeo.) and (1375 Pte. P. G. Roberts. 2-Co. Of Lond. Y.); *very fine to extremely fine* (10)

£100-150

868

Great War Victory Medals to Yeomanry Units (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (3373 Pte. J. D. Parry. Derby. Yeo.) and (320300 Pte. G. Perry. Staff. Yeo.) and (110736 Pte. H. C. Brothers. D. Of Lanc. O. Y.) and (2897 Pte. F. S. Rae. West. & Cumb. Y.) and (1835 Pte. C. R. Rodmell. North'd Yeo.) and (1423 Pte. P. Whelan. Ches. Yeo.) and (3268 Pte. T. A. Clarke. Leic. Yeo.) and (1488 Pte. T. Matthew. Loth. & Bord. H.) and (GS-19735 A. Sjt. H. Emmett. Q. O. R. Glasgow Y) and (4427 Pte. A. Soutar. 1-Sco. R.) confirmed as serving in the Scottish Horse; *very fine to extremely fine* (10)

£100-150

869

Great War Victory Medals to Scottish Regiments (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (7903 Sjt. A. Ransome. C. Gds.), very light naming details, and (710 Pte. G. Forbes. Gordons.) and (3055 Pte. A. Anderson. A. & S. H.) and (4463 Pte. H. Cameron. Camerons.) and (S-49969 Pte. J. Denton. Cam'n Highrs.) and (1722 Pte. C. Mitchell. High. L.I.) and (12805 Cpl. J. Grant. Sco. Rif.) and (3108 Pte. J. Mc Donald. R. Highrs.) and (27872 Pte. S. Middlemiss. K.O.S.B.) and (3642 Pte. M. Devine. Lovat's Scts.); *very fine to extremely fine* (10)

£80-120

870

Great War Victory Medals to Irish Regiments (5), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (5) (3787 Pte. J. Spellacy. Ir. Gds.) and (6694 Pte. J. Connolly. Conn. Rang.) and (22045 Pte. A. Smith. R. Ir. Fus.) and (3851 Pte. C. Butler. R. Ir. Regt.) and (5539 Pte. R. McDonald. R. Ir. Rif.); *good very fine to extremely fine* (5)

£60-80

871

Great War Victory Medals to Various Units (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (686651 Gnr. F. Reason. R.A.), lacking suspension loop, and (031847 Sjt. H. P. Prior. A.O.C.) and (75609 2. Cpl. C.Hodgson. R.E.) lacking suspension loop and post, and (138627 Spr. W. Bradley. R.E.) and (3198 H. L. Eustace, Tel. Dept.) and (118712 Pte. T. A. Timms. R.A.M.C.) and (SE-26866 Pte. F. Jordan. A.V.C.) and (A-367989 Pte. L. Curtis A.S.C.) and (6047 Pte. W. S. Bartlett. A.P.C.) and (20492 Pte. J. W. Simpson. A. Cyc. Corps.); *good very fine to extremely fine* (10) £60-80

872

Great War Victory Medals to Infantry Regiments (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (27114 Pte. T. Lamb. G. Gds.) and (20899 Pte. G. Percival. G. Gds.) and (17417 Pte. C. A. Chalmers. Bedf. R.) and (23086 T. W. White. Midd'x R.) and (67934 Pte. E. E. Axell. The Queen's R.) and (16460 Pte. G. W. Jackson. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) and (14061 Pte. C. A. Pease. R. Berks. R.) and (R-14519 Pte. H. George. K. R. Rif. C.) and (31109 Pte. C. P. Langley, Rif. Brig.) and (2730 Pte. E. J. Savill. R. Fus.); *generally good very fine to extremely fine* (10) £80-120

873

Great War Victory Medals to Welsh Infantry Regiments & Others (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (9122 Pte. A. T. Seacombe. S. Wales Bord.) and (36321 Pte. R. Harrison. R. W. Fus.) and (65004 Pte. J. Melling. Welsh R.) and (1636 Sjt. W. Cook. Monmouth. R.) and (2892 Pte. E. T. Thorpe. Shrops. Yeo.) and (31141 Pte. R. W. Lee. Shrops. L.I.) and (20781 Pte. A. Gisby. K.S.L.I.) and (1372 Pte. J. Lewis. Glouc. R.) and (1021 Pte. E. Walton. R. War. R.) and (62440 Pte. W. C. Strong. Worc. R.); *generally good very fine to extremely fine* (10) £80-120

874

Great War Victory Medals to Infantry Regiments (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (37520 Pte. T. Jobson. North'd Fus.) and (27953 Pte. T. H. Williams. Bord. R.) and (6564 Pte. W. Thorn. Durh. L.I.) and (Pte. H. Bloomfield. L. N. Lan. R.) and (2916 Pte. A. O' Brien. Lan. Fus.) and (27983 Pte. T. W. Heys. E. Lan. R.) and (18321 Cpl.F. Williamson. R. Lanc. R.) and (40587 Pte. H. Ridgway. S. Lan. R.) and (24500 Pte. J. Nichols. Ches. R.) and (2327 Pte. J. R. B. Birtwistle. L'Pool R.); *generally good very fine* (10) £80-120

875

Great War Victory Medals to Infantry Regiments (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (23521 Pte. D. Ferguson. R. W. Kent. R.) and (241595 Pte. A. Lovell. Suff. R.) and (12251 Pte. W. Aitken. E. Surr. R.) and (16123 Pte. A. J. Ede. R. Suss. R.) and (2374 Cpl. C. Coniam. Devon. R.) and (36847 Pte. T. Knox. D. Of. Corn. L.I.) and (18114 Pte. S. D. Ballam. Dorset. R.) and (41026 Pte. A. H. Lambert. Som. L.I.) and (23784 Pte. J. Broadway. Wilts. R.) and (37071 Pte. J. Aspinall. Hamps. R.); *generally very fine to extremely fine* (10) £80-120

876

Great War Victory Medals to Infantry Regiments & Others (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10) (41740 Sjt. T. Westby. Essex R.) and (18534 Pte. C. W. Hunt. Norf. R.) and (2855 Pte. T. H. Sewell. Sher. Rang.) and (P-7912 L. Cpl. E. S. Mearns. M.F.P.) and (P-2967 L. Cpl. S. Jackson. M. M. P.) and (15487 Cpl. G. Greenway. Leic. R.) and (35533 Pte. A. Briggs. Linc. R.) and (2443 Pte. F. Gray. North'n R.) and (25925 Pte. N. Ratcliffe. N. Staff. R.) and (106215 Pte. F. Moore. M.G.C.); *generally good very fine* (10) £80-120

877

Great War Victory Medals and others (10), comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (9) (35438 Pte. F. Hammond. K.O.Y.L.I.) and (39048 Pte. E. Perry. York. R.) and (53808 Pte. C. E. Severn. W. York. R.) and (1577 Pte. G. Wiles E. R. Of York. Y.) and (12471 Cpl. R. S. Hadwin. W. Rid. R.) and (11207 Pte.C. W. Stockwell. Tank Corps.) with white metal badge, and (Lieut. A. Clegg) and (PO. 18953 Pte. A. Binns. R.M.L.I.) and (R.M.A. Gr. F. A. Garratt.) and 1914-15 Star (EA. 1077, T. H. Thompson, E.R.A., R.N.R.), some light verdigris in places, *generally very fine to extremely fine* (10) £80-120

878

Great War Victory Medals, comprising:

Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (2) (70157 Pte. S. Collinson. N.Z.E.F.) and (291918 A. Cpl. R. C. Paterson. C.A.M.C.); *good very fine* (2) £30-40

879

Mercantile Marine, 1914-18 (Valdemar Jorgensen); *good very fine, and scarce to a Danish recipient* £60-80

The Mercantile Marine medal roll confirms the recipient as VALDEMAR JORGENSEN, born 1887, in Denmark.

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880

Miscellaneous (5), including: Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R. (**Arthur James Buckell.**); 1914-15 Star (**DA.2901, A.. Burgess, D.H., R.N.R.**); Victory Medal (**86960 Pte. F. W. Beck. R.A.M.C.**); Voluntary Medical Service Medal, in silver (**Lilian M. Hartland**); Jubilee Medal 1935; *toned, generally very fine to good very fine* (5) £30-50

881

Miscellaneous WW2 Campaign Medals (8), 1939-1945 Star, Africa Star (2), France and Germany Star, War Medal 1939-1945, India Service Medal, Canada Volunteer Service Medal, Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (**Albert Robinson**); *generally good very fine* (8) £60-80

AWARDS FOR LONG AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE



882

882

***Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal**, V.R., with swivel suspension (**913 Robt, Smith 2nd Dragoons**); suspension very slightly bent, *once lacquered, otherwise very fine* £100-150

Research suggests that a man of this regimental number and name served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea. As such, the recipient may well be a 'Heavy Brigade' Charger, with entitlement to a Crimea Medal and Turkish Crimea Medal. Worthy of further research.

883

Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (**17957 T-Bdr. E. Chiverton. R.G.A.**); and **Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal**, G.VI.R., Regular Army (**Lt. E. Norris. R.A.S.C.**); *heavily toned to obverse, generally extremely fine* (2) £80-120

The M.S.M. awarded to TEMPORARY BOMBARDIER E. CHIVERTON, of Great Wenham, was awarded in the *London Gazette* of 31 August 1920 'in recognition of valuable services rendered in India in connection with the War'.

884

Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medals (2), E.VII.R. (**PO.6868 R. J. Faulkner, Private, R.M.L.I.**); and G.V.R. (**J.21391 S. C. Pearce. A./P.O. H.M.C.S. Stadacona.**); the second with official correction to rank, *dark obverse tone, good very fine* (2) £50-70

885

Territorial Decoration, E.VII.R., bearing hallmarks to the reverse for London, dated 1908, with silver top bar and pin; and **Territorial Efficiency Medal**, G.V.R. (**5766583 Pte. C. Mickleborough. 5-Norf. R.**); *dark tone to obverses, about extremely fine, the second to an interesting Battalion* (2) £100-150

In the Great War the 5th Norfolks served at Gallipoli, and were formed in part from men taken from the Royal Estate at Sandringham and elsewhere in Norfolk. Such was the severity of their casualties at Gallipoli, that they for some years were called the 'mystery' or 'vanished' battalion, considered to have vanished 'into the smoke' without a further trace.

886

A Police Pair awarded to Police Sergeant E. Morris of Y (Highgate) Division, Metropolitan Police, and two Special Constabulary Long Service Medals and others, comprising:

Coronation Medal 1902, in bronze, Metropolitan Police type (**P.C. E. Morris. Y. Div.**);

Coronation Medal 1911, in silver, Metropolitan Police type (**P.S. E. Morris.**);

With: Special Constabulary Long Service Medals (2), G.V.R. with clasp 'The Great War 1914-18' (**Sergt. Henry J. Rimell**), and G.VI.R. (**Ernest W. Michelson.**);

the first cleaned with some silvery deposit in parts, medals otherwise good very fine (4) £100-150

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE



887

***A Scarce and Interesting Great War M.C. and 'South Russia' M.i.D. group of four awarded to Colonel Robert Dickie, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who was given a mention in despatches and the Order of St. Anne for services in South Russia during 1919-20. He served as Liaison Officer to the Greek Army in Asia Minor, and joined the Intelligence Corps between late 1920 and 1923 as Intelligence Officer in Constantinople. He took part in the action against Egyptian Army & Sudanese mutineers in Khartoum in 1924, and continued to serve until his retirement in 1932. He returned to service in 1940 during WW2 as a Staff Officer, for which he was appointed O.B.E., comprising:**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, with its case of issue;

British War and Victory Medals, **(Capt. R. Dickie)** the latter bearing bronze M.I.D. oak leaf upon ribbon;

Russia, Order of St. Anne, breast badge, with swords, by Eduard of St. Petersburg, 44mm width, in gold and enamels, manufacturer's name on reverse, with '56' gold mark on eyelet;

Group swing-mounted on bar as worn, *the last with some signs of restoration in parts, hairline cracks to enamel, generally good very fine (4)*

£3,000-4,000

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 25 May 1917 (Haig's Despatch)

M.C.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1918 – 'for distinguished service in the Field'

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 16 July 1920 – 'for valuable and distinguished services rendered with the British Military Mission in South Russia'

O.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 2 June 1943 (Birthday Honours)

COLONEL ROBERT DICKIE (1884-1954) was born on 25 June 1884 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, the son of one of the city's leading ministers, the Reverend David Dickie. He was educated at Glasgow High School and at Glasgow University before entering the legal profession.

He enlisted with the Cameron Highlanders on 30 September 1914, after which he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant into the 8th Battalion on 25 February 1915. Transferring to the 14th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders as Captain (and later Adjutant) in March 1916, he served in France and Flanders from June of that year until the end of the War, being wounded and awarded the M.C., in addition to gaining a mention in despatches.

He was appointed D.A.Q.M.G. to General Denikin's mission to South Russia in October 1919, for which service he was awarded another mention in despatches. Attached to Brigadier H. N. H. Williamson's staff during his time in South Russia, Dickie was amongst the last to evacuate the mission's H.Q. at Novochoerkassk - receiving frequent favourable mentions in the former's account of those operations, *Farewell to the Don*.

Dickie also served for a time with the Intelligence Corps, being appointed 1st Class Agent (Class F.F.) on 15 November 1920, after which

he was appointed Liaison Officer with the Greek Army in Asia Minor, as Intelligence Officer at G.H.Q. British Forces in Constantinople, Turkey, and as British Military Representative with Hellenic Forces until 6 November 1923, after which he returned to service with his regiment.

After a short period of Home service, Dickie went out to the Sudan with the 1st Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, in September 1924, where he took part in the action against Egyptian Army and Sudanese mutineers at Khartoum in November that year. As Adjutant, he accompanied his Commanding Officer to negotiate with the mutineers, which all appeared to be going well until they requested that the Magazine be handed over to the care of the Argylls - at which point, *'the Egyptians got out of hand and in a herd rushed for their arms.'* Having made a hasty exit, Adjutant and C.O. went on to participate in the regiment's response to the emergency, namely three assaults mounted against the mutineers positions in the military hospital - the third of which succeeded, but at the cost of five men killed and eight wounded.

Following further appointments in Egypt, Dickie was placed on the Retired List in the rank of Major in February 1932, but was recalled on the renewal of hostilities and was awarded the O.B.E. for his services as a Staff Officer at the War Office (*London Gazette* 2 June 1943 refers), in addition to being awarded the Defence and War Medals and the Efficiency Decoration (these not offered here). He was granted the rank of Colonel on ceasing to be actively employed in August 1944, he died in July 1954. Offered with copied service record.

Ex Bill and Angela Strong Medal Collection, DNW, 18th May 2011



888

***The Unique Great War 'Russian' D.S.M. awarded to Monsieur Nicholas Katkov (or Katkoff) of the Russian Embassy in London, late Russian Navy, believed to have worked for Russian Naval Intelligence. The grandson of the Russian Prince Nicholas Lobanov-Rostovski, son of the Russian diplomat Mikhail Katkov and Princess Olga Lobanov-Rostovski, who later became Lady Egerton after her second marriage. Awarded the D.S.M. in unusual circumstances in London during an audience with King George V, he was a known associate of Lieutenant Alexander Abaza, formerly of Russian Naval Intelligence – the person considered by M.I.5 and M.I.6 to be in command of the Russian 'Czarist' Secret Service in London. Nicholas Katkov, after the fall of Imperial Russia, appears to have remained in London - nominally as an employee at the Russian Embassy, but most likely as an intelligence agent, moving in the very highest aristocratic circles, and marrying the glamorous Russian dancer and singer Moussa Kieva. Of a reported 53 D.S.M. awards given to non-British ratings, this is the only known example awarded to a Russian recipient and was presented to him in person by King George V, comprising:**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (N. Katkoff,); officially impressed with official correction to name, *extremely fine and toned* £3,000-5,000

D.S.M.: 18 March 1917 – The original roll for the D.S.M. confirms that this medal was 'Presented by H. M. the King'. Whilst this award does not appear to be recorded in the *London Gazette*, the Navy List of 1919 gives the aforementioned award date.

NICHOLAS KATKOV (sometimes spelt Katkoff) was born c.1890-92, the only son of Mikhail Katkov and Princess Olga Lobanov-Rostovski, daughter of Prince Nicholas Lobanov-Rostovski. His father Mikhail had previously worked as Secretary at the Russian Legation in Lisbon prior to his death on 21 November 1892. Three years later, his mother Olga married the prominent British diplomat Sir Edwin Henry Egerton, on 22 July 1895, his mother becoming thereafter Lady Egerton. Returning to Britain, he appears to have studied for a time at Winchester College, as did his younger half-brother, John Frederick Egerton, who was killed in action during the Great War in 1916.

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At the time of the Great War, Nicholas, being entirely Russian by birth, appears to have joined the Russian Imperial Navy, or at least, perhaps, Russian Naval Intelligence. In any case, after the February Revolution of 1917 and the abdication of Nicholas II on 2 March 1917, Nicholas Katkov was considered as belonging to the Russian Navy. One of a handful of Russian Naval figures in London, he was not considered to be a full officer, simply 'Monsieur' (perhaps, at the rank of Midshipman) at the time of the award of his D.S.M. on 18 March 1917 (apparently not gazetted, but recorded in official Navy List entries, without rank given). Katkov was one of a number of foreign Naval Officers and Attachés granted an audience with King George V on 31 March 1917 at Buckingham Palace, as recorded in Court Circular published in *The Times* on 2 April 1917. The group, listing various important French officers, two members of the Imperial Japanese Navy and one Portuguese naval officer, also included two Russians, then named as *Lieutenant Abaza, and Monsieur N. Katkoff, Russian Navy*. The original roll of D.S.M. recipients (ADM 171/61) mentions 'Katkoff', with the added annotation, '*Presented by the King*' – presumably given during this audience. While little can be found concerning Katkov's career, certain useful facts can be discerned.

Firstly, his immediate superior, Lieutenant Alexander Alexeivitch Abaza, was watched closely by British Intelligence services during and after the Great War (a detailed file of which is kept by the National Archives). His detailed, indeed remarkable file, records him as having served as Assistant to the Russian Naval Attaché in 1916, with a note that he was also a member of Russian Naval Intelligence. It would therefore stand to reason that the recipient, Nicholas Katkov, was also a fellow member. Furthermore, British security services considered Abaza to be '*in charge of Russian S.S. [secret service] in London*' in 1920, and it is plausible that they provided intelligence during the Allied Intervention in Russia of 1918-19 in support of 'White' Russian forces. This 'Czarist' anti-Bolshevik intelligence organisation continued to operate from London after the 1917 Revolution, conducting anti-Bolshevik operations in Russia and in Europe for some time, later moving its main area of operations to Paris in 1921, but leaving certain 'elements' active in London. Apparently, Prince Mirsky and Baron Taube remained his agents in London, and possibly also, Nicholas Katkov.

Secondly, newspapers at the time make note of Katkov's social appearances in London. He is mentioned in *The Globe* of 8 December 1920 as having been 'spotted' at the Ritz in London. It records that the correspondant saw '*Lord Tredegear* [Note: a known, if controversial intelligence figure], *Grand Duke Dimitry, and Mr Nicholas Katkoff, of the Russian Embassy. At a large luncheon party I noticed previously several of the personnel of the French Embassy were being entertained.*' Another mention of Nicholas was made by *The Tatler* on 17 December 1924 at a party, with his wife '*the beautiful Russian, Moussa Kieva, with her husband, Mr. Nicholas Katkoff, who is Lady Egerton's son, who is now in the "Chez Fysher" show at Oddenino's.*' The two were married in 1923, and appear to have worked as a musical double-act in fashionable cabaret bars in London, with Moussa singing and dancing (nicknamed 'The Leopard'), and Nicholas playing accompaniment. This shows, amongst other things, that he remained in London, moving in aristocratic circles. Unfortunately, the events of his later life have not as yet been discovered during this present research.

Numismatically, this medal is the only D.S.M. of the Great War successfully issued to a Russian. Three further were reportedly made which were sent for presentation on 15 October 1919 (to Chief Mechanic A. Sidorof; P.O. F. Berkhul, and P.O. I. Pashkoff, all Russian Navy), but which were all returned to the Royal Mint. Abbott and Tamplin record in their book '*British Gallantry Awards*' that one D.S.M. existed as an award to the Russian Navy, but they did not give the name. The medal offered here, must surely therefore, be this unique example.



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889

*The C.B.E. and rare WW2 'Special Operations' D.S.C. Group of 9 awarded to Lieutenant John David 'Ruari' McLean, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve – an important officer in the top-secret Combined Operations Pilotage Parties (C.O.P.P.s). Early in the war he joined Naval Intelligence as a Wireless Officer, serving as the British Liaison Officer and special-duties signaller aboard the Free-French Naval Forces Submarine *Rubis* off the coast of Norway, for which he was awarded the Croix de Guerre. Afterwards he joined 'Naval Party 735' – the cover name for his secret unit, joining C.O.P.P. 7 as second in command. He was subsequently awarded a D.S.C. for 'skill in command' during clandestine reconnaissance missions at several Japanese held beaches in Burma in 1943, during which time he also saved the life of his C.O. Geoffrey Hall. He also earned another M.i.D. for similar missions in Sumatra. A skilled artist, cartoonist and typographer in his civilian life, he advised H.M.S.O. after the war and was awarded the C.B.E. in 1973 for services to typography. He was the author of over 30 books, and his wartime autobiography, complete with his own illustrations, *'Half Seas Under'* was published in 2001, comprising:

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The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Commander's neck badge, Civil Division, in silver-gilt and enamels, in case of issue;

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., reverse engraved '**Lt. John David Ruari McLean, R.N.V.R. / Naval Party No.735. / 1944**' bearing hallmarks for London dated 1942;

1939-45 Star;

Atlantic Star;

Burma Star;

Defence and War Medals, 1939-45, the latter with bronze MiD oak leaf upon ribbon;

France, Croix de Guerre 1939-45, with bronze palm upon ribbon;

Group court-mounted with reverse pin for wear;

Also offered with: recipient's extremely rare S.O.E./O.S.S. type sleeve or nail dagger (Flook, 86); epaulettes; cloth 'wireless telegraphy' badge; two Bakelite buttons; C.O.P.P. tie; jungle hat; an extremely rare French tricolor from the *Rubis*; and a detailed and extremely rare photograph album from 1943-44 including rare photos of C.O.P.P. 7 and C.O.P.P. 8; and a C.O.P.P. reunion programme from 1977; *medals lightly toned, good very fine* (lot) £4,000-6,000

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1943 – '*for bravery in the face of the Enemy or in dangerous waters, or for zeal and devotion to duty*'.

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 7 December 1943 – '*for distinguished service as Liaison Officer in the French Submarine Rubis*'

D.S.C.: *London Gazette*: 1 February 1944 – '*for courage and skill in command of a reconnaissance party on the enemy coast in the Far East*'.

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 23 January 1945 – '*for bravery and devotion to duty in hazardous reconnaissance operations*'.

C.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1973 – '*for services to Typography*'.

France, Croix de Guerre: *Whilst not gazetted, this award is known to have been presented in 1942 for his services aboard the Free French submarine Rubis between roughly July 1941 and late 1942.*



LIEUTENANT JOHN DAVID RUARI McLEAN (1917-2006) was born on 10 June 1917 at Newton Stewart, Galloway, Scotland, the son of John Thomson McLean and Isabel Mary McLean (née Ireland). Owing to his father's name, also John, he was always known as 'Ruari'. Moving to Southern England as a family with his father's work with Customs and Excise, the young McLean was educated at the Dragon School, Oxford, and then at Eastbourne College. Through his father's friend Basil Blackwell (part of the family behind 'Blackwell's Bookshop in Broad Street, Oxford'), Ruari took up a trainee position at the Shakespeare Head Press, working under the famous typographer Bernard Newdigate. This work created in him a profound interest in typography and publishing which he would return to after WW2. In the final years before WW2 he would study and train in Germany and Edinburgh, and he was highly influenced by the work of Jan Tschichold, whom he visited in Switzerland.

At the very beginning of WW2 Ruari McLean declared himself a pacifist, initially undertaking local police work in London, but as he began to understand the nature of the war, he decided that he would join the Royal Navy after all and serve his country. He duly joined the Royal Navy at Christmas, 1939, initially as a Telegrapher (owing to poor sight in one eye), but with clear aspirations to become a naval officer. He served aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Windsor*, learning the routines, technical terms and daily experiences aboard a large naval ship. Having shown a clear aptitude and intelligence, and having also casually mentioned (rather belatedly) that he had a cousin who was a Naval Officer, he soon found himself commissioned as Temporary Sub-Lieutenant

(Special Branch), R.N.V.R., in May 1941. Having become part of Naval Intelligence, he was soon afterwards seconded as British Liaison Officer to the Free French Naval Forces (F.F.N.F.) submarine *Rubis*, which was operating out of Dundee and laying mines off the coast of Norway. In charge of the top-secret code books, and also for sending updates to the Admiralty, Lieutenant McLean was welcomed aboard by the Captain Rousselot, and he enjoyed an exciting year aboard this 'boat' (as submarines are usually known), relishing the superior food and wine regularly enjoyed by the French, and the excitement of submarine work. Spending just over a year aboard the *Rubis*, he began to tire of the administrative work required of him (albeit, aboard an active submarine) and so enquired about taking on a more 'hands on' role in the Navy.

He was promoted to Temporary Lieutenant (Special Branch) on 10 June 1942, and he was given the chance of a position working in the Inter Service Topographical Department, another secretive naval department concerning the gathering and publication of intelligence for known landing beaches, harbours and naval fortifications. Working from an Oxford College, scrutinising the ports and beaches of France in extreme detail (no doubt in anticipation of D-Day), Ruari was '*astonished to find that the Navy's intelligence and charts were extremely inadequate*' ('*Half Seas Under*', refers). It was while working in this department that he had a chance encounter with a pre-war friend, Geoffrey Galwey, who 'let on' about an interesting assignment he had taken on, surveying Normandy beaches. Explaining to McLean he said "*it's all done at night, and no one can see in the dark, so eyesight doesn't matter. Won't you join us?*" This was just the opportunity he had hoped for.



The L.C.P. used by C.O.P.P. 7 during operations in Akyab, September 1943



C.O.P.P. 7 group photograph, Christmas 1943, India (McLean bottom left)

The C.O.P.P.s (Combine Operations Pilotage Parties) unit was the brainchild of Lieutenant-Commander Nigel Wilmott, R.N. (friend and contemporary of Major Roger Courtney, founder of the S.B.S.), and he recognised soon after the fall of France that Allied armies would by necessity have to make a major amphibious landing on the Continent, almost certainly in the face of the enemy. In order to make this feasible, meticulous planning would be required to avoid disaster (as had been seen at Gallipoli, for instance). Beaches would be reconnoitred secretly, at night, with teams brought close to shore by submarine, proceeding towards the beaches in folboat canoes. With one member remaining aboard the canoe, the other, in his rubber diving suit, would take precise underwater measurements of gradients, soundings, samples of sand, and a variety of other technical recordings, all within shooting distance of the beaches, often guarded, then returning clandestinely to the submarine. The purpose of all this, was to gauge the suitability of any beaches for the landing of troops, but also, for tanks and lorries. The C.O.P.P.s were in every sense considered a top-secret 'special force', not publicly recognised until 1959, as they were privy to the knowledge of the major allied landings of WW2 (in North Africa, Italy, at Dunkirk in Normandy, and the Far East) well in advance of the main force. In case of being spotted by sentries, a 'commando' type knife would be carried (one is offered with the lot), and later in the Far East, silent Welrod pistols were carried, as well as cyanide pills in case of capture. Failure in any sense would result in the drowning or capture of each 'Coppist', but even more importantly, failure would potentially compromise the entire secrecy of a large-scale Allied landing. Wilmott's idea was supported at the very highest level by Admiral Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations, who asked that work be undertaken '*urgently and with very high priority.*'

Sub-Lieutenant McLean attended an interview with Wilmott himself to gain his position, after which he was appointed 'A' C.O.P.P. (or Second in Command) of the seventh party – 7 C.O.P.P., under Lieutenant Geoffrey Hall. He immediately undertook an intense period of training, all the while anticipating operations in the Mediterranean, when they were suddenly summoned to India – the first C.O.P.P. unit to do so. Stationed at Coconada in Southern India, they began adapting to the new tropical conditions. They began with a 'warm up' operation at Oyster Island off the Burmese coast, with three canoes and six men landing at the beach, advancing six-abreast with Sten Guns at the ready, and all went well. Then, the first true test was to reconnoitre the beaches of Akyab on the Burmese coast, 100 miles within Japanese lines, on Friday 10th September, 1943. The waters here were far too shallow for submarines, and so the folboats of C.O.P.P. 7 were brought in by Motor Launch, and then by L.C.P. boats. The addition of copper sulphate crystals was new to the work required of the 'Coppists' in the Far East – designed to deter sharks from taking too close an interest. Arriving at the selected beach, Hall took two gradients despite some rough currents and surf, but during the third Geoffrey Hall's legs become entangled by his reel of line and he quickly began to drown. Flashing his infrared torch seaward at McLean in desperation, McLean left quickly his holding position and hauled his commanding officer up and over the bow of the folboat, allowing him to cough up water and regain consciousness in the minutes which followed. Regaining their composure, and having not been spotted by guards, McLean then assumed the underwater role and took the final soundings himself to complete the mission. For these clandestine operations McLean and Hall were both awarded the D.S.C.

Despite this near-miss, their work continued unabated, with additional reconnaissance operations undertaken soon after as part of *Operation Fripper* (the planned invasion of Sumatra). Further active missions were undertaken in August 1944, where, being brought close-in by the submarine H.M.S. *Tudor*, the Coppists reconnoitred potential beaches for the planned offensive. Given the high pressure and demanding nature of this secret work, recuperative leave was considered essential, and in early 1945 McLean returned for a few weeks to the U.K. and married Antonia Maxwell Carlisle, soon afterwards returning to his unit. In the end, the planned invasion of Sumatra was not necessary after the final surrender of Japanese forces on 2 September 1945, and the C.O.P.P.s work began to be reduced, later becoming one part of the on-going responsibilities of the Special Boat Service. For these missions, McLean received his third and final Mention in Despatches.

After a period of service with the Naval Intelligence Division (again with the Inter-Service Topographical Department), Lieutenant McLean returned to civilian life in 1946. Throwing himself back into his career in typography later that year, he joined Penguin Books, bringing Tschichold in to advise on design. In 1949 he taught at the Royal College of Art, and it was at this time that he became involved in the planning, layout and illustration of the new boys comic the *Eagle*, edited by the Reverend Marcus Morris. He wrote a number of important books concerning the field of Typography throughout his life, and he served as Typographic adviser to Her Majesty's Stationery Office (H.M.S.O.) between 1966-90, for which he was appointed C.B.E. in 1973. In later life he assisted a number of important journals and magazines, such as *The Economist* and *New Scientist*, and latterly published an autobiography of his career in '*True to Type*' in the year 2001, followed by his wartime autobiography, '*Half Seas Under*' in 2001. He died at Stirling on 27 March, 2006, and was buried on the Isle of Mull, Scotland.

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890

***An Interesting Great War M.M. and Croix de Guerre Group of 5 awarded to Battery Sergeant-Major William John Huttleston, "A" Battery, 82nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, received gunshot wounds to the abdomen and legs in 1916 and subsequently was diagnosed with shell-shock and sent home to recover. He returned to service on the Western Front once again, later being awarded the Military Medal and Croix de Guerre, comprising:**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2392 Sjt W. J. Huttleston. R.F.A.);

1914-15 Star (2392 Gnr: W. Huttleston. R.F.A.);

British War and Victory Medals (2392 Sjt. W. Huttleston. R.A.);

France, Croix de Guerre, with bronze star upon ribbon; (5)

£500-700

M.M.: *London Gazette*: 20 August 1919 – 'for bravery in the field'

France, Croix de Guerre: *London Gazette*: 17 March, 1920 - 'for distinguished services rendered'

SERGEANT WILLIAM JOHN HUTTLESTONE was born c.1891, and lived in Stanstead Abbots, Hertfordshire. Having previously worked as a Motor Driver, he enlisted for service in the Great War at London on 2 September 1914, joining the Royal Artillery.

He was promoted to Battery Sergeant Major in 1920, after which he appears to have retired from further service.



891

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Military Medal, G.V.R. (41069 Pte. F. Marsh 4/Worcs Regt.); attempted erasure to naming, good very fine £200-250

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



OFFERED BY DESCENT

892

***The Impressive Great War and Second World War Orders, Decorations and Medals awarded to Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, R.N., who famously received and signed the formal surrender of Hong Kong from the Japanese forces under Major-General Okada and Vice-Admiral Fujita at Government House on 16 September 1945, each handing over their traditional family katana to Harcourt in turn. Harcourt was knighted soon after, and continued as Commander-in Chief and *de facto* Governor of Hong Kong and Head of the Military Administration until the re-instatement of Governor Sir Mark Young, who had been taken in captivity as a prisoner of war. Earlier in WW2 Harcourt had commanded the 10th and 12th Cruiser Squadrons during the landings at North Africa and the capture of Tunisia, for which he was awarded the U.S. Legion of Merit, as well as the bombardment and capture of Pantellaria and Lampedusa, and at the Salerno landings, for which he received a mention in despatches, comprising:**

Orders and Decorations:

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) set of insignia by Garrard & Co., comprising neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels with gold centre, and breast star, in silver and enamels with gold centre, in original fitted case of issue;

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Grand Cross (G.B.E.) set of insignia, second type, by Garrard & Co., comprising: sash badge in silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star in silver-gilt and enamels, with two original sashes, in original case of issue;

China, The Order of the Cloud and Banner, Second Class (gazetted as 'Special Grand Cordon') set of insignia, comprising sash badge in silver and enamels, and breast star in silver and enamels, in original silk-lined lacquered case of issue, *somewhat damaged*, with original sash and riband bar;

Court-Mounted Medal Group:

British War and Victory Medals (**Lieut. C. H. J. Harcourt-Morris. R.N.**);

1939-1945 Star, Atlantic Star, Africa Star, with clasp 'North Africa 1942-43' upon ribbon, Pacific Star, Italy Star;

War Medal, 1939-1945, with bronze 'M.i.D.' oak leaf upon ribbon;

Jubilee 1935, Coronation 1937;

U.S.A., Legion of Merit, Officer's breast badge in gilt and enamels, with gilt emblem upon ribbon, and original black case of issue;

Group court-mounted upon bar, in original blue 'Gieves Ltd' fitted case, monogrammed 'C.H.', with a matching set of 13 miniatures, including two additional orders, in compartment below, and original riband bar group;

Also offered with: a contemporary and possibly original canister of film footage taken of the surrender of Hong Kong; two private albums of press cuttings kept by the recipient & his family detailing the events of his career (both slightly water damaged); two finely produced Visitors Books signed by naval and military officers, civilians and dignitaries, the first dated between January 1947 to November 1952 (including signatures of the Greek Royal family dated 1947, and a signature by Prince Philip, dated 15th October 1952), and the second dated November 1950 to November 1952; a signed and framed

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portrait photograph dated 1949; photographs of Harcourt with Sir Winston Churchill and Princess Margaret; a folder of formal photos of the recipient taken throughout his career; a copy of the article *'The Military Administration of Hong Kong'* by the recipient; a small photograph album containing images of Harcourt with various VIPs in Canton and Hong Kong dated December 1945-April 1946; an inscribed copy of *'China Through Catholic Eyes'* dated 1941; and related family documents to Gerard Francis Gould. *Medals and awards generally extremely fine* (lot) £8,000-12,000

C.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 7 November 1940 – 'in recognition of distinguished services during the War'

U.S.A.: Legion of Merit: *London Gazette*: 7 September 1943 - 'for services in the North African Campaign'. The original American recommendation reads as follows: 'For exceptionally meritorious conduct of a high degree in the performance of outstanding services. Admiral Harcourt commanded the British cruiser squadron which provided close support for the landings in North Africa. His unfaltering support in the face of heavy odds did much to make the success of that operation possible.'

C.B.: *London Gazette*: 10 September 1943 – 'for gallant and distinguished service in the operations leading to the clearance of the Enemy from North Africa'.

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 19 May, 1944 - (general citation for Operation Avalanche) 'for outstanding courage, resolution, leadership, skill or devotion to duty...in operations which led to the successful landings on the Italian mainland at Salerno'

K.C.B.: *London Gazette*: 14 December, 1945 – 'for distinguished service throughout the War in Europe'

G.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1953 (New Year Honours)

China: Order of the Cloud and Banner: Special Grand Cordon, a formal letter from the British Embassy in Chungking dated 21 March 1946 confirms this award from the National Government of China, 'in recognition of... assistance to China's war effort'. The official *London Gazette* citation, 2 November 1948, reads – 'for services on the Staff of the South East Asia Command during the War in the Far East'



ADMIRAL SIR CECIL HALLIDAY JEPSON HARCOURT (1892-1959) was born on 11 April 1892 in Bromley, London, the son of Halliday Harcourt, a solicitor, and Grace Lilian Harcourt (née Jepson). He was educated at Fonthill Lodge School, East Grinstead, and at the Royal Naval Colleges at Osbourne, and Dartmouth. He entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman at the age of 12 on 15 September 1904, was commissioned as Sub-Lieutenant on 18 June 1912, and briefly served under the name 'Harcourt-Morris' (as shown on his Great War entitlement), before returning to the use of his original surname. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 15 October 1913.

He served during the Great War prior to changing and simplifying his surname to 'Harcourt' on 18 May 1920. In the years which followed he swiftly gained responsibility, being promoted to Lieutenant Commander on 15 October 1921 and serving as Commanding Officer of the destroyer H.M.S. *Wyvern* between 1922 and 1925. He was promoted to Commander on 31 December 1926, and after several years at the Admiralty, he served as Executive Officer of the cruiser H.M.S. *Shropshire*, and then again as C.O. of the destroyer H.M.S. *Wessex*. He was promoted to Captain on 30 June 1933, and spent two years on secondment as Captain in H.M. Australian Destroyer Flotilla between 1935 and 1937. In September 1938 he was stationed at H.M.S. *President* as Deputy Director of Operations Division and he continued to serve there, as Director, after the outbreak of hostilities of WW2.

For this important work in the Admiralty in the first year of WW2 he was appointed C.B.E. in November 1940. In April 1941 he was given a more active role at sea, being appointed Commanding Officer of the battleship H.M.S. *Duke of York* and Flag Captain of the Home Fleet, during which time the ship was given the crucial task of transporting Prime Minister Winston Churchill safely across the Atlantic (in the face of enemy U-Boats) to meet President Franklin D. Roosevelt in December 1941, the former of which he would no doubt have met on several occasions during the voyage. After further convoy work, Harcourt was promoted to Rear Admiral in July 1942 and sent to action in the Mediterranean, where he was appointed Flag Officer Commanding the 10th (August 1942-January 1943) 12th (July 1942-December 1943, and second in command of 'Force H') and 15th (late 1943-January 1944) Cruiser Squadrons, thereby playing an important part in the landings in North Africa, the capture of Tunisia, the bombardment and capture of the islands of Pantellaria and Lampedusa, the capture of Sicily, and then during the landings at Salerno. It was also during this time that Harcourt engaged an enemy convoy, sinking four ships and two escorting destroyers in the Sicilian Channel, with no British losses. Having displayed his talents and ability in command during these pivotal naval operations in North Africa and Italy he was appointed C.B. and awarded the U.S. Legion of Merit for his role in North Africa, being also mentioned in despatches for Salerno. In 1944 he was given the position of Naval Secretary, and in 1945 he was Flag Officer Commanding the 11th Aircraft Carrier Squadron, with his flag in H.M.S. *Colossus*.

It was during this period, late in the war, that he would play a central part in the Japanese Surrender in the Far East. With the British well-aware of the imminent surrender of the Japanese after the issuance of the Potsdam Declaration, and determined to retain control of its colony in Hong Kong (before the arrival of any Chinese Nationalist or American forces), a British task force of 19 ships was despatched with utmost haste in a race to control Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the Japanese Emperor Hirohito accepted the Potsdam Declaration on 15 August, detailing the general surrender of Japanese forces, with instruction for his troops in Hong Kong to maintain law and order and to defend themselves. When the British force reached the island on 30 August, with Harcourt's flag flying aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, three Japanese 'suicide ships' were destroyed mid-approach from Picnic Bay as they attempted to damage the British ships

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and aircraft carriers. Taking immediate control of the dockyard and regaining contact with British & Allied P.O.W.s and local officials, Harcourt summoned a Japanese negotiator aboard to receive his order to surrender immediately, and to make preparations to remove all Japanese forces and civilians from Hong-Kong.

Harcourt, as the Commander in Chief of British forces in Hong Kong, received the formal surrender of Hong Kong from Vice-Admiral Fujita and Lieutenant-General Tanaka at Government House on 16 September 1945. As the Japanese officers arrived, Harcourt told them plainly: *"You have been provided copies of the surrender terms. After you have signed the terms you will surrender your swords."* Their swords were passed across the tables, as can be seen in the famous footage taken at the time (a reel of which is offered with this lot), and the Union Jack was raised once again at Government House. Having successfully received the surrender of the Japanese forces, Harcourt was appointed K.C.B. in December 1945 and promoted to Vice-Admiral soon afterwards in the New Year Honours of that year. He assumed the position of Head of the British Military Administration of Hong Kong until April 1946, when civilian rule was re-established under its former Governor Sir Mark Aitchison Young (whose medals were also offered in this saleroom in December 2017). Under Harcourt's watchful eye, law and order was re-established, food was distributed to the near-starving population, coal was supplied, and a wide-range of repair work was undertaken to restore normal services to the city (*"Get the job done, we don't care how you do it"* was reportedly the order). After his successful handover to Sir Mark Young on 30 April 1946, Vice-Admiral Harcourt relinquished his duties at Hong Kong, and later, a road was named in his honour on Hong Kong Island.

In the years which followed he served as Flag Officer (Air) and Second in Command of the Mediterranean Fleet between 1947 and 1948, being promoted to Admiral in 1949. He was made Second Sea Lord, and then Commander in Chief of the Nore between 1950 and 1952, retiring from further service in 1953, after nearly 50 years in the Royal Navy. He was latterly made Knight Commander of the Order of St Olav (after a visit by King Haakon to Chatham House in June 1951), and Grand Cross of the Order of the Dannebrog. In his personal life, Cecil Harcourt had married the famous Pianist Evelyn Suart (after the death of her first husband, Gerard Gould), and he died on 19 December 1959.



Rear-Admiral Harcourt issuing the terms of surrender, Government House, Hong Kong, 16 September, 1945



Prime Minister Winston Churchill (left) and Captain Harcourt (right) walk the deck of H.M.S. *Duke of York* off the coast of Greenock, on 13 December 1941.



OFFERED BY DESCENT

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The Important Second World War Orders, Decorations and Medals awarded to Major-General Sir Kenneth William Dobson Strong, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who started his army intelligence career shortly after the Great War during 'The Troubles' in Ireland. He served as Military Attaché to Berlin in the years before the outbreak of WW2 during which time he came to meet many of the senior figures and leaders of Nazi Germany and understood '*the German military mind*'. Consequently, Strong found himself at the very centre of strategic military intelligence throughout the war as Eisenhower's Head of Intelligence at Supreme Allied Force Headquarters (S.H.A.E.F.) and as his trusted friend and advisor. A trained interpreter, a shrewd judge of character and a very capable leader of men, he played a major part in negotiating the armistice and surrender of Italian Forces on 3 September 1943, during the negotiations for the surrender of German forces occupying the Netherlands on 4-5 May 1945, and then during the final, unconditional German surrender on 7 May in Berlin, where he was immediately at hand to negotiate terms and to translate. After the war he rose to become Director-General of Intelligence at the Ministry of Defence, capping off an almost unparalleled intelligence career, comprising:

Orders and Decorations:

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion's (C.B.) neck badge, in silver gilt and enamels;

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion's (C.B.) neck badge, in silver gilt and enamels, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civilian Division, Knight Commander's (K.B.E.) set of insignia by Garrard & Co., comprising neck badge and breast star, in gilt, silver-gilt and enamels, in original case of issue;

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Medal Group (as worn):

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Second Type, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast badge, in silver-gilt;

1939-1945 Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, France and Germany Star;

Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;

U.S.A., Distinguished Service Medal, in gilt and enamels, edge impressed '11176' and engraved to reverse 'K. W. D. Strong';

France, Légion d'Honneur, officer's breast badge in silver-gilt and enamels;

France, Croix de Guerre, 1939-1945, with bronze palm upon ribbon;

Russia, U.S.S.R., The Order of the Red Banner, breast badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, reverse engraved '224122';

U.S.A., Legion of Merit, Officer's breast badge in gilt and enamels, with gilt emblem upon ribbon;

1953 Coronation, this issued later and still loose, with pin for wear;

Group swing-mounted upon bar, with a matching set of 15 miniatures; *some minor enamel damage to Croix de Guerre, medals generally extremely fine;*

Also offered with: riband bars, two 'proof' editions of his books *'Intelligence at the Top'* and *'Men of Intelligence'*; two further copies of the aforementioned books as published, with another two in Italian, and another in German; a rare, framed and glazed hand-signed portrait of General Dwight Eisenhower, 27.5cm x 35cm, inscribed to the recipient ('*For General K. W. D. Strong – to whose skill and devotion I and the Allied cause owe much in World War II. From his lasting friend, Dwight Eisenhower*'), minor damp mark to mount, but not to portrait; an extremely rare framed and glazed certificate, 39.5cm x 46cm, officially named to the recipient from the Director General of Intelligence, Defence Intelligence Agency (or D.I.A), United States of America, '*in recognition of his warm friendship and outstanding support*' (circa 1961); a painted portrait of the recipient, oil on canvas board, 33cm x 24cm, signed to reverse, *signature unclear*, dated March 1978); a typed and signed letter sent to the recipient from Gerhard Graf von Schwerin, 'General Der Panzertruppe', dated 29 December, 1978; and a black and white reproduction portrait of the recipient's father. (lot) £8,000-12,000

O.B.E. (Military Division): *London Gazette*: 1 January 1942

U.S.A.: Legion of Merit: *London Gazette*: 10 March 1944 (for his work at Allied Force Headquarters)

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 19 April 1945 – '*in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Europe*'

C.B.E. *London Gazette*: 2 August 1945

U.S.S.R.: The Order of the Red Banner – reportedly awarded 21 June 1945

C.B. (Military Division): *London Gazette*: 2 August 1945

France: Legion d'Honneur and Croix de Guerre – (c.1945-6)

U.S.A.: Distinguished Service Medal: *London Gazette*: 16 January 1948 – '*in recognition of distinguished services in the cause of the Allies*'

K.B.E. (Civil Division): *London Gazette*: 11 June 1966 – '*Director-General of Intelligence, Ministry of Defence*'

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR KENNETH WILLIAM DOBSON STRONG (1900-1982) was born on 9 September 1900 at Montrose, the son of John Strong C.B.E., Rector of Montrose Academy, and Ethel Strong (née Dobson). He was educated at Montrose Academy, Glenalmond College, and then at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, where despite poor health he won a prize in 'Military Administration' receiving in return



several bound volumes on military strategy. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant into the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1920 soon after the Great War, seeing some initial service as Subaltern and Detachment Intelligence Officer in Ireland during 'The Troubles'. During this time, where he first began his intelligence work, he was '*free to roam the countryside looking for wanted men*' (as recalled in his book, *Intelligence at the Top*). While he failed to apprehend any men of note, he came close on several occasions, and consequently ended up on the Sinn Féin black list for assassination, after which he was moved back to Scotland and promoted to Lieutenant on 16 July 1922.

A competent linguist, Lieutenant Strong was sent on special appointment as an interpreter to the Rhine Army in 1926, serving with the local rank of Captain until 1929, during which time he began to see the earliest beginnings of Nazism in Germany. He also was involved in one occasion during the arrest of Goebbels, who had been fomenting trouble against the occupying troops in the Rhineland (an event which he would later have occasion to bring up with him, in person, in years to come). With a strong-command of 4 European languages (and in particular German), he spent some time as Defence Security Officer in Malta. During this eventful period he worked closely with Lord Mountbatten, who was stationed there as Fleet Wireless Officer, and visiting Sicily to monitor a speech given by Mussolini. He also made a short reconnaissance trip over to Tunisia and Algeria – all of which would later be of great use during WW2. Strong was seconded to study at the Staff College in 1933, studying alongside Lieutenant Francis Festing (later a Field-Marshal). He served for a time in the German

Intelligence section of the War Office, and then as Captain and Defence Security Officer in Gibraltar between 1935 and March 1936, being promoted to General Staff Officer (G.S.O.) 3rd Grade on 31 March 1936.

In 1937 he was promoted to Major and sent as Assistant Military Attaché in Berlin, during which time he would occasionally see prominent members of the Nazi Party in public, at the Opera for instance, and Strong entertained many other attachés (American, French, Polish, Czech, and Japanese, amongst others) in his luxurious flat. Goering himself was a regular attendee at such parties, Hess made a point of being present during any Anglo-German formal meetings, and Strong met Rommel during a visit to the Infantry School in Dresden. Major Strong's role was, in his own words, *'to maintain contact with German armed forces and to obtain all possible information about them...from reading the press, from observation of exercises and manoeuvres, and generally from keeping his eyes open to what was going on around him'*. In 1938- the year of the Berlin Olympics and what is now considered the 'fateful year' in which the Nazi Party began to escalate their active persecution of German Jews, Captain Strong witnessed first-hand the rise of the Nazi Party, their aims and their propaganda, developing a very acute sense of what was soon to follow. He was even permitted, as an official attaché, to visit the Headquarters of General von Leeb and von Richenau (both of whom he was able to meet in person) during preparations to advance into Czechoslovakia – making numerous important intelligence observations concerning intended strategies, numerical strength, and location of units. He also was very early to receive information about the planned campaign into Poland. His career had taken him to the very heart of Nazi Germany, giving him a crucial and strategic insight into the leading political and military figures of Germany in WW2. He was present in Berlin during Kristallnacht 9 November and viewed the scenes with a great sense of helplessness and sadness.

With the outbreak of war now almost inevitable, the mood in Berlin changed dramatically. It has been suggested that the quality of Strong's reports from this time, showing the rising power of the German armed forces, may have played a direct role in Prime Minister Chamberlain's decision to introduce conscription, in advance of war, on 27 April 1939. As a known military attaché in Berlin Strong got wind of the rumour that he was now on another 'wanted list' – this time the Gestapo's, and like other Embassy staff he was returned to Britain in the final weeks before war was declared. Taking on the task of running the German Intelligence section at the War Office (M.I. 14), he was promoted to G.S.O. 2nd Grade from 24 August 1939 and looked back upon his time in Berlin as follows:

"All said they were convinced that I should be back in two weeks and that there would be no war. I knew that they were wrong...I was sorry to leave Berlin...I did not feel my time had been wasted. I had seen a great deal of Germany and her armed forces and so knew much... (that) ... I could not have learned at home. I felt that I also knew and understood something of the German military mind."

(Intelligence at the Top', page 53.)

One of Strong's duties was to establish and cultivate contact with France's *Deuxième Bureau*, and he flew to Paris in October 1939 to discuss their intelligence assessments and to assess the readiness of French military forces along the Maginot Line, and its areas of potential weakness in the Ardennes. Major Strong was able to make a number of senior military and intelligence contacts during this time in France, which again, would become of strategic use in the coming years. Captured German top-secret intelligence from an officer (Major Reinberger) captured aboard a plane grounded in Belgium concerning the invasion of France was, remarkably, deemed to be a 'plant' and ignored. As Strong later remarked: *'So often I have heard it said that if we only had the plans of the other side things would be simple: when they actually came our way we found great difficulty in persuading ourselves that they were genuine.'* Even more importantly, however, Strong noted that the reports he had received concerning the morale amongst the French military forces was correct, that it was very low indeed, with very little appetite for another costly war. The subsequent invasion of France in May 1940, sadly, was not a surprise to Strong, who had accurately reported the build-up and troop positions in the weeks and days beforehand.

After a period of illness which took him away from his intelligence work, in April 1941 he was given command of the 4th/5th Royal Scots Fusiliers. While it was an uneventful time for his regiment after the evacuation from Dunkirk, Strong appeared to enjoy his new role and worked hard to improve training in his unit. His worked paid off, as his battalion was chosen as the first infantry battalion to be trained in commando techniques for a potential raid in Norway. Despite this, he was earmarked by his superiors to join Home Forces as Brigadier in charge of Intelligence. In this significant role he returned to obtaining crucial intelligence from Europe concerning the potential German invasion of Britain, and possible action elsewhere. He remained in this position until February 1943. After the German and Italian invasion of North Africa, the U.S. General Dwight Eisenhower arrived in Great Britain, determined to clear the enemy from Africa. During a dinner party, Strong was able to meet Eisenhower in person, and immediately liked Eisenhower's *'style and his exuberance. Here was somebody who seemed eager to cast aside convention and get the job done.'* The landings and invasion proceeded, and were initially successful despite a major setback at the Kasserine Gap. The Allied failure to press on, creating opportunities for a costly counter-attack, haunted Eisenhower, who afterwards decided to make major changes to the Allied Force Headquarters intelligence staff, choosing Strong to become its Head of Intelligence. From then on, Strong went directly to Eisenhower with all strategic intelligence as a member of his 'inner circle'. Eisenhower's biographer, Stephen Ambrose, wrote of Strong:

"Strong had an explosive laugh, and appreciation of the wisecrack, and an easy acceptance of the West Pointers' rough language and casual manner rare in British officers. In his memoirs he endeared himself to all those from the New World...who had been put off by British stuffiness and snobbery when he remarked "The best time in a man's life is when he gets to like Americans."

In August 1943 Strong and Eisenhower's Chief of Staff General Walter Bedell Smith flew to Lisbon to meet the Italian General Giuseppe Castellano at the British Embassy. Smith was empowered to draw up an armistice between Italy and the Allies, in which Strong assisted in the negotiations for the Italian surrender. This surrender was signed soon afterwards in Sicily on 3 September 1943, with Strong one of the figures immediately at hand in the tent. For his assistance, Strong was promoted to Major-General on 11 January 1944, and was awarded the U.S. Legion of Merit.

When Eisenhower was made Supreme Allied Commander in 1943, he met with Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to select staff for the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (S.H.A.E.F.). Despite the latter's firm refusal to transfer Strong, Eisenhower went directly to Churchill to get 'his man'. The Allied landings during Operation Overlord were considered an enormous success, but intelligence clashes during Operation Market Garden were several. An overreliance upon Bletchley Park's ULTRA intelligence in



Jodl and Friedeburg signing the surrender at Rheims, 7 May 1945 (Strong observing behind).

September 1944 caused Field Marshall Montgomery to overlook the presence of the 9th and 10th S.S. Panzer Divisions, despite warnings from Dutch Resistance members, and from Strong and his American counterpart. Similarly, in advance of the German Ardennes Offensive (or the Battle of the Bulge) Strong had warned U.S. General Bradley, of the U.S. 12th Army Group, about a large German reserve being built up, only to be told ‘*Let them come*’. Despite providing the right intelligence, it was not always followed.

Late in the war, Strong took part in several key negotiations which drew hostilities in Europe to a close. On 15 April 1945 he attended a meeting in the Netherlands at the invitation of the Nazi Governor Arthur Seyss-Inquart, to discuss the delivery of food and fuel to Amsterdam to assist the beleaguered population. With British, Russian, American and Dutch representatives present, food was duly delivered, and further discussions made arrangement for a German capitulation in Holland on 5 May. Following on from this, negotiations for the total surrender of the German Armed Forces were opened in the same month. Strong and Smith met with General Alfred Jodl and Admiral von Friedeburg during the signing of the first Instrument of Surrender at Rheims (where Strong can be seen immediately behind the German leaders in most official photographs), and then again during the final, unconditional German surrender at Berlin on 7 May. Strong was present and immediately at hand throughout, escorting the various German military leaders and assisting with any translation as required. After Strong’s exceptional involvement in the final surrender of Germany, he was mentioned in despatches, appointed C.B., awarded the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal, the French Croix de Guerre and Legion d’Honneur, and the Order of the Red Banner of the U.S.S.R.

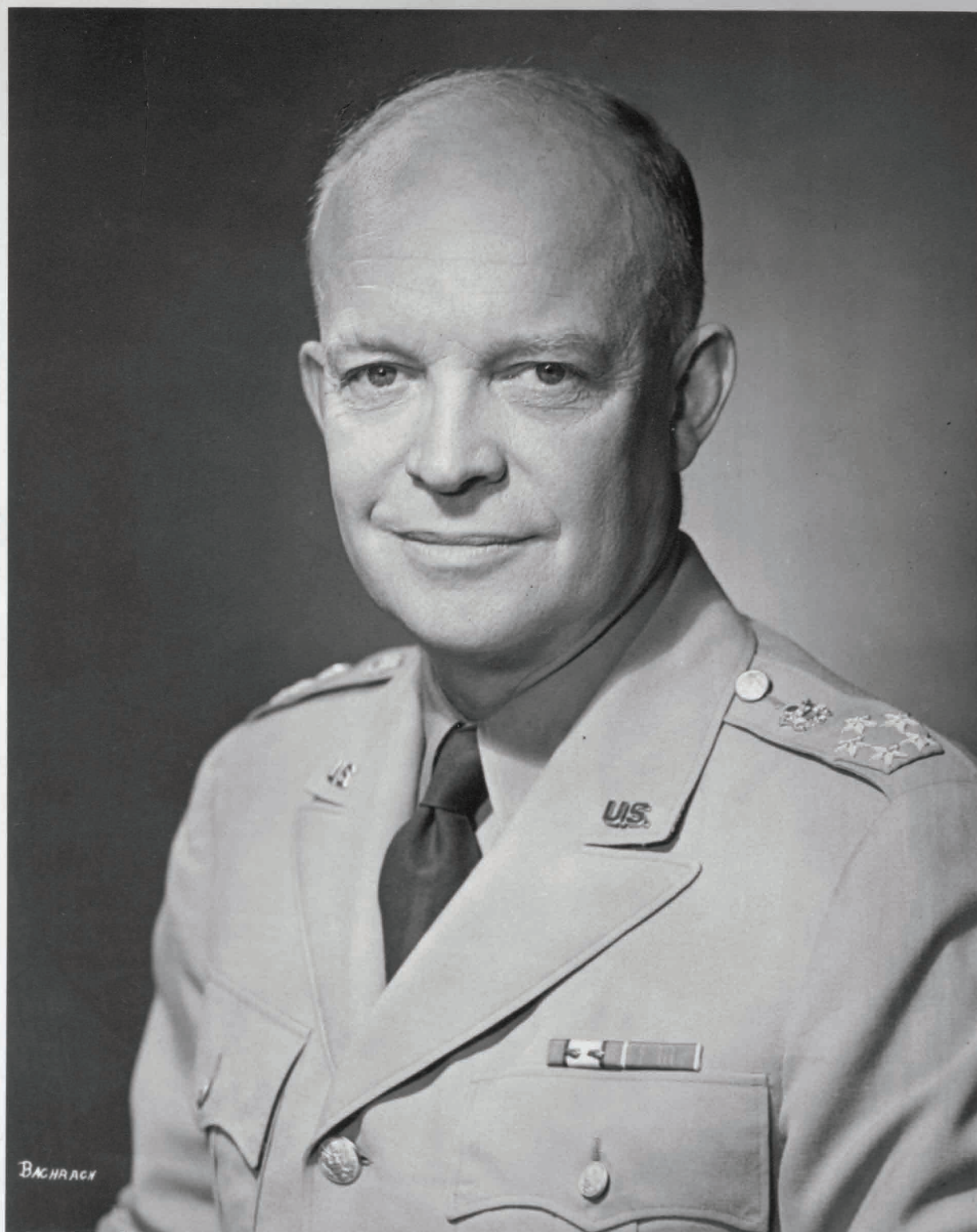
Writing many years later, the respected historian and intelligence author Christopher Andrew (author of ‘*The Secret World: A History of Intelligence*’ and ‘*The Defence of the Realm: The Official History of MI5*’) wrote in his article ‘*Anglo-American-Soviet Intelligence Relations*’ a summary of the crucial importance of Strong’s work as follows:

“Neither the British nor the American intelligence communities could have achieved as much in relative isolation during the Second World War as they achieved as Allies. Their collaboration shortened the war. Operation OVERLORD, the high point of that collaboration, may well have used intelligence more successfully than any other great offensive in the history of land and amphibious warfare. The relationship between Eisenhower and his British G-2, Kenneth Strong, epitomises the unprecedented closeness of Anglo-American intelligence collaboration.”

After WW2, Strong succeeded Sir Bruce Lockhart as Director of the Political Warfare Executive in late 1945. He eventually retired from the Army at the rank of Major-General on 9 May 1947 to pursue his next role as Director General of the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office. He served as the first Director of the Joint Intelligence Bureau at the M.O.D. between 1948 and 1964, afterwards becoming the first Director General of Intelligence. . Naturally, information concerning his secret work in the 1950s and 1960s remains virtually unknown, but would no doubt have concerned intelligence work of the highest level, involving co-ordination with the United States (as is evidenced by his named certificate, offered here, signed by the Director General of the U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency). He was knighted on 1 January 1952, and was appointed K.B.E. in 1966, after which he retired on 9 May that year.

Late in life he wrote his memoirs, ‘*Intelligence at the Top*’ and ‘*Men of Intelligence*’ in 1970, and in 1979 he married Brita Charlotta Horridge (née Persson), of Malung, Sweden, the widow of Liberal Politician (and former Captain) John Horridge (see lot 857). Kenneth Strong died at home in Eastbourne, East Sussex, on 11 January 1982, without issue, after which his medals were passed into private hands. The medals are offered here for the first time, although many of his official documents and papers, most likely donated by the recipient after the publication of his memoirs, are held in the Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives, and in the Imperial War Museum.

All lots are subject to a Buyer’s Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



For General H. W. D. Strong - to whose skill
and devotion I and the allied cause owed much in
World War II. From his besting friend, Navy Lt. V. Greenhorn

Ex lot 894 - signed portrait of General Eisenhower, with personal inscription to the recipient

LIFE-SAVING AWARDS



*“But courage, Father! let us out to sea –
A few may yet be saved.” The Daughter’s words,
Her earnest tone, and look beaming with faith,
Dispel the Father’s doubts...”
(‘Grace Darling’ – by William Wordsworth, 1842)*

894

***The Iconic and Excessively Rare Royal Humane Society Gold Medal and other related gifts and awards presented to the renowned Victorian heroine Grace Darling, who as a young lady of just 23 years old assisted her father in saving the lives of nine people during the wreck of the S.S. *Forfarshire* on Big Harcar Rock, close to the Farne Islands off the coast of Northumberland on 7 September 1838. Rowing out together in a simple ‘coble’ boat, the pair fought through the roughest seas, assisting numerous stricken passengers, and returning them to safety at Longstone. Such was her fame at the time, Queen Victoria herself, still then a young lady, sent Grace Darling a personal gift of £50 in admiration of her heroic conduct at sea, and *The Times* newspaper of 19 September 1838, made the statement that her actions formed ‘an instance of heroism on the part of a female unequalled perhaps, and certainly not surpassed, by any on record’. Her receiving of this exceptional medal marked two historic ‘firsts’ - the first issue of a Royal Humane Society gold award to a civilian for a specific act of life-saving at sea, and the very first official British gallantry medal awarded to a female recipient, comprising:**

Royal Humane Society, Large ‘Honorary’ Gold Medal, Type 2 (1837) by Pistrucci, for ‘successful rescue’, engraved to reverse ‘**Grace Darling, VIT. OB. SERV. D. D. SOC. REG. HVM. 1838**’ (The Royal Humane Society presented this gift for saving life), 123.01g, 51mm width, in modern fitted case, several small edge knocks and bruises and minor surface marks, otherwise good very fine, and extremely rare; together with associated items (see overleaf) (lot)

Altogether an extremely rare and historically significant group of awards to arguably the single most famous life-saving figure of the 19th century, and one of the very earliest official and recognised gallantry awards issued to a lady (4)

£40,000-60,000

Included in the lot are:

Ornate Gold Presentation Locket, by Fenton, with internal glazed centre containing six lockets of hair, set against a fine silk lining, with facing engraved inscription inside lid **'To Miss Grace H. Darling, from a few Gentlemen of Arbroath, to mark their sense of her brave conduct on the 7th September, 1838.'** 38.25mm width, with suspension above, *extremely fine*;

A Presentation Silver Ladies' Tankard, by Robin Albin Cox, bearing hallmarks to base dated 1794, with 'rococo revival' outer embellishment, c.1838, engraved at centre with an ornate **'D'** with the date **'September 7th 1838'** below; *this believed to be the 'ornate silver mug' given as a donation by the Lord and Lady Frederick FitzClarence*;

And a modern, privately-commissioned silver-gilt facsimile medal, cast after the above, hallmarked 1991.

GRACE HORSLEY DARLING (1815-1842) was born on 24 November 1815 at Bamburgh, Northumberland, daughter of the lighthouse keeper William Darling and Thomasin Darling (née Horsley) - the seventh of nine children. Her father; like her paternal grandfather before him, kept and maintained the outermost lighthouse of the Farne Islands, located on the Brownsman (or Brownsman Island). In February 1823 the beacon on the Brownsman was extinguished, owing to a decision made by Trinity House to relocate the light further seaward, and a new tower, designed by Joseph Nelson, was built on the otherwise barren Longstone rock. Moving with the establishment of this new lighthouse, William Darling moved to the Longstone with his wife and children.

In her early years Grace was raised largely in isolation on Longstone with only her immediate family for company, aside from the odd visitor, and always according to the strict, religious principles of her father. Living a fairly spartan but tranquil existence in and around the lighthouse, with its walled garden, pond, and colony of seabirds, she assisted her father in the general running of the lighthouse, during which time she also received her education at night under the light of the beacon. Remaining with her family on the Longstone, it was on 18 September 1838 that Grace Darling assisted her father in making careful preparations for harsh weather. William Darling had noticed an unusually high tide and an abrupt change in conditions, and with her younger brother William Brooks Darling away herring fishing from nearby Sea Houses, Grace helped her father to bring in various provisions, and carefully stowed their various possessions safely inside the lighthouse.

Out at sea, Captain Humble, of the S.S. *Forfarshire*, a passenger ship travelling between Hull and Dundee, was struggling with his vessel. During the course of his journey, the starboard boiler of his steamship sprang a troublesome leak which the ship's pumps were unable to cope with. The ship's Chief Engineer, Alan Stewart, had made various attempts to stem the leak, and yet it continued, flooding the stokehold with hot water and causing a general loss of speed. The problem was of sufficient severity that steerage passengers had even been forced to man the deck pumps in an effort to rectify the situation, but as conditions at sea worsened and waves began to crash over the deck, these efforts were brought to an end, and the engines and boilers were brought to a sudden stop. With no alternative, Captain Humble ordered his crew to make way by sail, the only remaining means of manoeuvring the fairly cumbersome steamship, and continuing onward to their destination. Primarily a steamship, these modest sails would not be enough. In tempestuous North Sea conditions, with boiling seas and a fearsome wind blowing from the North-North-East, Captain Humble decided to seek refuge in the Inner Sound, attempting to make way for this nearby safe haven between the Farne Islands and the mainland. Once again the woeful conditions played their part, as Captain Humble struggled with greatly reduced visibility, and mistook the Inner Farne High Lighthouse for the Longstone, which ultimately sealed the ship's fate.



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As the ship approached the rocks, which were spotted only moments before impact, her totally inadequate sails were too weak to steer her to safety. Inevitably, at roughly 3.30am on 19 September 1838, the *Forfarshire* struck the Big Harcar Rock, and on the second occasion she was lifted onto the rock, breaking the ship's back and snapping her in two, washing Captain Humble overboard to his fate. The stern half of the ship then sank within moments, taking all but a handful of the Main Cabin passengers with it into the deep. The foremost part remained beleaguered upon the rock, with stricken passengers fighting for survival. The ship's quarter-boat, of just five passengers and crew, was able to escape, leaving the rest fighting for their lives.

Over an hour later at nearly 5.00am, Grace Darling, from an upstairs widow, spotted the remains of the wreck on the Big Harcar, and it was not until 7.00am that any survivors were spotted (although '*the glass was incessantly applied*' her father later wrote). After a few moments of deliberation, the decision was made to attempt a rescue, despite the appalling conditions. Knowing that he could not row his 'coble' boat alone in such weather, and with his son away on the mainland, Grace joined her father without hesitation – fully aware of what was expected, and what needed to be done. They set off on a southerly course, passing through Craford's Gut to the more sheltered, leeward side of the rocks and islands, with William taking two oars and Grace an extra oar on the starboard side. Heading west past Little Harcar they

reached their destination, coming close in, with William able to leap onto the rocks of Big Harcar, leaving Grace in charge of the coble. During this time, and despite the appalling gale and rough seas, Grace kept the coble close by, all the while preventing it from also being dashed upon the rocks. William, now on the rocks beside the wreckage, began to encounter various survivors, and could see that many were exhausted and near death. Two children (of a Mrs Dawson), had already, tragically, died of exposure. William calculated that two full journeys would be required to complete the rescue of all 9 survivors, so William and Grace put the grief-stricken Mrs Dawson, an injured man, and two others (John Tulloch and John Nicholson) into the 20ft coble.

Returning safely to the Longstone after a half-mile journey, with William Darling and two men from the survivors manning the oars, Grace helped Mrs Dawson ashore while her mother Thomasin tended to the injured man. Though exhausted, William and the two able-bodied men then returned for one further trip to rescue the remaining survivors. Sometime afterwards, a boat with seven men sent out from South Shields (including William Brooks Darling) arrived too late to assist with the rescue, but were nonetheless exhausted. All told, the Darlings rescued nine people, who they continued to feed and look after on the Longstone until the storm passed. Several days later, three bodies were recovered from the wreckage on Big Harcar, and the survivors were taken to safety on the mainland.

In the weeks and months that followed, the story of this remarkable rescue received great acclaim and attention in the British press, and eventually in countries as far away as America, Australia, and even Japan. Formal inquests detailing the events emerged, and the bravery of William and Grace Darling soon became widely celebrated – with Grace's remarkable feats receiving a large share of the praise. One correspondent from *The Times* wrote: "*Is there in the whole field of history, or of fiction even, one instance of female heroism to compare for one moment with this?*" The focus centred upon the selflessness of the act, with both lives risked during tempestuous conditions – and all on behalf of complete strangers. Furthermore, the idea that a humble, retiring young lady of modest means had braved storms and high seas to save lives, out of a sense of duty and full of pre-meditated courage (often assumed at that time to be the exclusive domain of men, and usually soldiers) made riveting, near revolutionary print.

The Royal Humane Society swiftly elected to issue medals for this famous rescue, with a gold medal recommended for Grace Darling, and a silver medal for William Darling. This latter medal was later upgraded to a gold medal after the intervention of the Duke of Northumberland, who considered that both had displayed equally gallant behaviour in their rescue. In any case, these new awards marked the very first 'civilian' awards of the Royal Humane Society Gold Medal awarded for saving life at sea. Hitherto the society's gold medals had only been issued as 'Honorary' awards to its founding figures Dr William Hawes and Dr Thomas Cogan, to Alderman Frederick Bull (its first President, and Mayor of London), to His Royal Highness Prince Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, for paying for the long-term recovery of young woman who had been resuscitated by two of the Society's medical assistants, and to Emperor Alexander I of Russia for saving the life of a 'Polish peasant' while out riding. More important still, the gold medal to Grace Darling appears to be the very first official British gallantry award issued to a female recipient.

A silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institute (R.N.L.I.) was also issued, this medal being sold by Sotheby's Medal Department on 26 November 1999, lot 210, for £38,000. In addition to these formal awards, other gifts and donations flooded in. Queen Victoria herself, still a young lady of just 19 years old at the time, sent a significant donation of £50, Lloyds sent a further £20 to add to that, and others were sent by members of the public and local businesses. All told, Grace received sums to the total of £750 (a life-changing amount for Grace at that time) to be held in trust by the family's patron – the Duke of Northumberland, and three local clergymen. Gifts, letters and praise continued to follow – with repeated requests for cuttings of her hair, for her to sit for painters, and even marriage proposals, all as a result of her heroism. Although she did not enjoy the limelight, she seemed dutiful and willing to engage with the public, sending a great many letters to well-wishers and admirers. She became known as '*the girl with the windswept hair*' in the poem '*Grace Darling, or the Maid of the Isles*' by Jerrold Vernon in 1839, and she was further immortalised in poetry by William Wordsworth, in his poem '*Grace Darling*' in 1842.

Tragically, Grace Darling's life was cut short just a few years later by tuberculosis on 20 October 1842, at Bamburgh, where she was buried in St Aidan's Churchyard. Some suggested that she became worn down by the constant attention, but her death only seemed to cement her place in history as Britain's foremost Victorian heroine. Her effigy was brought inside St Aidan's church itself to preserve it for future generations, and a dedicated museum was later opened in her name in 1938.

Ex Sotheby's, 28 June, 1990, lot 441



895

***A Fine Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in silver, with presentation Pocket Watch, awarded to Seaman Charles William Gordon of the Cunard Royal Mail steamship *Servia*, for attempting to save a life at sea just beyond the River Mersey on 12 June 1886. As bridge look-out, Gordon had seen his shipmate fall overboard, and immediately dived from a height of 45 feet into the water in his sadly unsuccessful attempt, comprising:**
Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large silver issue (C. W. Gordon, of the S.S. "*Servia*" of Liverpool, 12th June 1886); fitted with an ornate silver scroll suspension for wear, in fitted maroon case of issue;
 A presentation Pocket Watch, with silver case, by 'A.W. Co., Waltham', engraved inscription on inside reads, '**Presented by the Passengers of the S.S. *Servia* to Charles William Gordon for his Gallant Attempt to Save the Life of Seaman Houston on June 12th 1886**', matching inscription on outside of case now faint; with a base metal chain and original leather attachment, *reverse edge bruise to medal and small nicks, good very fine, glass from watch face missing, some damage to watch face, condition of internal workings unknown, outer case worn* (2) £500-700

*'For his gallant conduct in attempting to save the life of W. Houston, a fellow seaman, who had fallen overboard from the Cunard Royal Mail steamship *Servia*, at sea on 12 of June last. Gordon who had jumped into the sea from the starboard lookout in order to save his shipmate was in very exhausted condition when picked up by the ship's boat, and remained under the doctor's care for several days.'* (The Sea Gallantry Medal, pg.196, by R. J. Scarlett, refers).



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896

***The Rare Sea Gallantry Medal for Foreign Services in gold awarded to Second Mate L. Schroeder, of the German steamship *Standard* of Geestemunde, for his help in rescuing the captain and crew of the British barque *Claudine*, which was wrecked by a cyclone and high seas in the North Atlantic on 17-19 November 1890. After the *Standard's* boat was destroyed by crashing waves in a first rescue attempt, and the *Claudine's* own boat was successfully launched, bringing in 8 men, only Schroeder and one other crewmember volunteered for one final rescue, in which the remaining crew were eventually saved, comprising:**

Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services), V.R., small gold issue, For Gallantry and Humanity (**L. Schroeder 20th November 1890.**); engraved in upright capitals, with contemporary fitted case, possibly of issue, *light surface hairlines, otherwise extremely fine and lustrous* £1,000-1,500

The events mentioned above were recorded in the *Liverpool Mercury* newspaper of 13 December, 1890:

'Captain Devlin and her crew of 13 hands safely arrived at New York 10 days afterwards on the German steamer Standard. The survivors state that they encountered on the 17th November a cyclone, and a succession of heavy seas broke over the vessel, carrying away bulwarks and causing her to list heavily to port. She leaked badly, and the pumps could not free her. By daylight on November 18 part of her deck was underwater. The gale had moderated, but the seas were high, and were fast battering the barque to pieces. The lifeboat was hauled to the top of the after-house, and made ready for launching. The steamship Standard came along at five o'clock in the evening of November 19, and Captain Langen (Cataloguer's note: could this be the first name of Schroeder, Second Mate?), asked the barque's skipper if he could remain aboard until dawn, as the sea was then too high to risk taking her men off. The Standard lowered a boat in the morning, but a wave engulfed it, smashing it to splinters. The men who were in the boat were rescued by life lines. Then the Claudine's crew launched the barque's lifeboat and reached the steamship safely in two trips.'

Additional information detailed in *'The Sea Gallantry Medal'* by R. J. Scarlett, shows that concerning the final trip, only one crewman of the *Claudine* was prepared to risk another attempt, so the recipient, Schroeder, and one other crewman of the *Standard*, volunteered. All of the remaining crew were duly saved. This award was one of just two gold Sea Gallantry Medals (Foreign Service) issued for this incident, with four silver medals awarded to the crew of the *Standard*, of which one was returned unissued. The medals were issued by the Foreign Office, and sent to the Consul in Bremen. Offered with useful research.

897

***A Scarce Sea Gallantry Medal for Foreign Services in silver awarded to Seaman Thomas Finnegan, of the American steamship *Pennsylvania* of Philadelphia, for his role in saving the lives of the crew of the British steamship *Falcon* of Glasgow, as it foundered in the North Atlantic on 16 November 1890, comprising:**

Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services), V.R., small silver issue, For Gallantry and Humanity (**Thomas Finnegan 16th November 1890.**); *tiny graffito after date on edge, extremely fine* £250-300

The Philadelphia Newspaper *'Western Mail'* published 29 November 1890 recorded the events as follows:

'THE LOSS OF THE FALCON, Philadelphia, Friday – The steamship Pennsylvania arrived here yesterday with the crew of the steamship Falcon. Captain Williams, of the latter steamship, tells the following story of the wreck of his vessel. The Falcon, with the captain and crew of fifteen hands, sailed from New York for Queenstown on November 2. On the 15th the vessel was found to have sprung a serious leak. She also encountered severe gales, and heavy seas constantly washed over her, completely wrecking the forecastle and crushing the decks. An enormous sea completely smashed the engine-room skylight. Tons of water poured into the engine-room, drowning the fires. All attempts to start fresh fires failed. The ship's lifeboats were washed away; the water kept gaining in the hold in spite of the contentious pumping; the steering gear was rendered useless, and the vessel wallowed a helpless hulk in the trough of the sea. The signals of distress burned made known the ship's desperate condition to the crew of the Pennsylvania. After considerable difficulty all hands on the wrecked vessel were rescued. The Falcon was abandoned in latitude 52.12 north, and longitude 23.57. W.'

One gold medal was issued to the Second Officer of the *Pennsylvania*, with four silver medals and £2 gratuity issued to each of the seamen, all distributed by the Consul at Philadelphia. Offered with useful research.

Ex Sotheby's, 11 May 1989, lot 388

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898

***An Interesting Great War Silver Sea Gallantry Medal and Lloyd's Meritorious Services Medal Pair awarded to Chief Officer Kenneth Morrison of the S.S. *Sunik* oil tanker of London, which was torpedoed in the Straits of Messina by the German U-Boat *UC-52* on 9 April 1918. Chief Officer Morrison remained on board throughout with his Captain after the impact, also helping to save the life of a crewman who had fallen overboard in rough seas, retrieving him by passing a rope around him and hauling the 18-stone man, covered in fuel oil, safely back on board, comprising:**

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., in silver (**Kenneth Morrison, "*Sunik*" 9th April, 1918**);

Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Services, 3rd type, in silver (**Chief Officer Kenneth Morrison, S.S. "*Sunik*", 8th April, 1918.**); swing mounted individually on card for display, both with original ribbons and brooch bar suspensions, *toned, about extremely fine* (2) £500-700

Chief Officer Kenneth Morrison, of Sandwick, near Stornoway, on the Isle of Lewis, was serving aboard the tanker S.S. *Sunik* when it was struck by an enemy torpedo on 9 April 1918. The original citation for his Sea Gallantry Medal proceeds as follows:

"On the 9th April, the Oil Tanker Sunik, of London, was torpedoed in the Straits of Messina and the engine-room and stoke-hold were quickly flooded and the engines rendered useless. The ship began to settle down by the stern, and to save her from foundering a quantity of oil was run into the forward part of the ship. The crew were ordered into the port lifeboat and told to stand by, but owing to the rough sea and strong current the boat could not be kept in position and ultimately drifted ashore. The master decided to remain on board and Mr Morrison and the carpenter volunteered to remain with him. Two other members of the crew were accidentally left behind. One of these men fell overboard, and Mr Morrison went to his assistance and succeeded in passing a rope around him – by means of which the man, who was very stout and heavy and his clothing was saturated with fuel oil, was with difficulty hauled on board. As the two men were unfit for work, the master was anxious to put them on board one of the craft which had arrived from Messina, none of which would come alongside. The only available boat was the starboard boat, the davit guys of which had been carried away. Although the boat was banging against the ship's side, Mr Morrison went down the falls of the boat and released them, and the men were able to get away safely. The weather became worse and those remaining on board had to be taken off, but the vessel afterwards drifted ashore and was towed into Messina. In rendering these services Mr Morrison incurred considerable risk of losing his life by being dashed against the ship's side in rough sea."

In addition to his Sea Gallantry Medal, Morrison (and the Carpenter) were each awarded two months' pay, and the Chief Engineer one month's, while Reid was appointed M.B.E. The Captain, Reid, recommended Morrison for further awards: *"On reading some of the awards in the Gazette, I have come to the conclusion that if representation was made they (the Committee of Lloyd's) would show their appreciation of the Chief Officer's services by conferring a Lloyd's Medal, for, in my opinion, he deserved it. If I mention that several ships in Messina Harbour broke adrift that night it may give an idea of the weather conditions we had to contend with..."*

Ex Glendining's 21 September 1992, and Sotheby's 3 July 1986, lot 406

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899

899

***An early Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Bronze awarded to Sailmaker James Sweetmore of the *Queen Margaret*, of London, who went out in the ship's boat to rescue all nine crew of the *Heatherbell*, of Shields, who were in 'imminent peril of their lives' in high seas off the Cape of Good Hope. Having brought them safely aboard, they were later landed at St. Helena comprising:**

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life, V.R., large bronze issue (**James Sweetmore. Wreck of the "Heatherbell" 3rd. Janry. 1858**); in original, blue velvet-line case of issue, with gilt embossed name to exterior, *tiny nicks to rim in places, otherwise good extremely fine* £200-250

The events of this incident were recorded in detail by the *York Herald* of Saturday 27 march, 1858, as follows:

"LOSS OF A SHIELDS BRIG. The account of the loss of the brig Heather Bell, Captain Appleton, has just been received by her owners. It appears she sailed from Bird Island, one of the Guano Islands, on the south coast of Africa, on the 16th of December last, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of guan. All went well until the 29th, when she experiences some very heavy weather, the sea breaking over her and carrying all of the decks. The pumps were sounded, and it was found she was making nearly two inches of water in the hour, from a leak which was discovered to be in the after part of the vessel. Next day the gale increased, and she shipped a great number of seas, which nearly filled her cabin. This weather continued, and on the 3rd of January it was found the leak had increased, and they commenced to throw the cargo overboard to lighten the ship. The course of the vessel was also changed, the captain wishing to make land. The pumps were tried again, but they were choked, and the crew had to resort to bailing to keep the water down. It was at last found impossible to save the ship, and signals of distress were hoisted. During the day a barque came in sight, and, seeing the signals, immediately hove to and sent her lifeboat to their assistance. The crew left the vessel, and shortly afterwards she disappeared. The barque is the Queen Margaret, of London. Captain Spence, crew, nine in number, were landed at St. Helena on the 21st of January."

The ship's Mate, James Robb, was awarded a silver Board of Trade Medal, and the 5 other crew of the *Queen Margaret* were awarded bronze medals, as well as a £2 gratuity.

900

An Impressive Royal Humane Society Medal in bronze awarded to William Thomas Gibbes, a young boy of just 14 years of age, who saved the life of his youngest brother while on holiday at Sandown on the Isle of Wight. The brothers had become surrounded by a strong incoming tide while bathing when Reginald Gibbes, the youngest, waded into a 'drain or gully several feet deep' and not being able to swim, went under the water about 30 yards to sea. William Thomas Gibbes immediately swam over to rescue his brother, searched underwater and, after several attempts found him and returned him to shore, whereupon both fell down exhausted, comprising:

Royal Humane Society Medal, bronze, small medal, type 1, for a successful rescue (**Wyndham Gibbes. (Aged 14) 30th August. 1877.**); *light coating of lacquer and the occasional mark, otherwise extremely fine or better* £100-150

WILLIAM THOMAS GIBBES, a Pupil of St. Edwards School, Oxford, and resident of 36 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, was awarded the Royal Humane Society in bronze for saving the life of his youngest brother while on holiday at Sandown on the Isle of Wight. The Bury Free Press recorded the events as follows:

"YOUTHFUL GALLANTRY – While bathing in August last at Sandown, Isle of Wight, from the sands, a third of a mile beyond the houses and under the cliffs on the Shankill side, he and his brothers were overtaken and surrounded by the tide, which came in very rapidly, and the youngest boy, Reginald Gibbes, who could not swim, suddenly waded into a drain or gully several feet deep, and went under about thirty yards from the shore. Wyndham Gibbes immediately swam to him and caught hold of him, when the downing boy in his fright clutched the arms and legs round him and rendered him perfectly helpless, and they were both dragged down. The elder brother, however, succeeded in tearing himself from the younger's grasp, when the latter sank again, but was again seized by the elder brother by the left arm, when he again clutched him just round the neck and they both again when down. By this time the would-be rescuer was much exhausted and cried out for help, but without success. Seeing, however, that his brother would inevitably be drowned if he did not make a final attempt to save him, he, by desperate exertions, with the little remaining strength he had, just succeeded in struggling with him till their feet touched the ground, and they somehow managed to get out of the water, when the noble boy fell down insensible from the excitement and exertions."

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901

A Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry In Bronze awarded to First Officer Thomas William Rank, of the S.S. Triton, of Hartlepool, for handling the ship's boat during the rescue of the shipwrecked crew of the S.S. Cicero, also of Hartlepool on 9 March 1886, comprising:

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large bronze issue (**Mr. T. W. Rank Wreck Of The "Cicero" Of Hartlepool On The 10th March 1886.**); in original, blue velvet-line case of issue, with gilt embossed name to exterior, also offered with small newspaper cutting, and an original vellum warrant from the Guild of Trinity House, Hull, confirming the recipient as Master Mariner, in December 1901, with wax seal and decorative brass outer case, *about extremely fine* (3) £300-400

A small section of newspaper, offered with this lot, confirms the above details as follows:

"PRESENTATION FOR GALLANTRY AT SEA – At the Town Hall, on Monday, a bronze medal was presented to Thomas William Rank, first officer on board the S.S. Triton of Hartlepool, for gallantry at sea under the following circumstances. On the 9th March last the Triton was in mid-channel, about 16 miles west of Portland, when signals of distress were observed flying from the S.S. Cicero, also of Hartlepool. Mr Rank, together with four of the crew, manned the lifeboat, and although a heavy sea was running they succeeded in taking the crew off the Cicero which was then in a sinking condition. Mr Joseph Atkinson asked the Mayor to take the chain, and in doing so recapitulated the circumstances of the rescue. The Mayor said he had the pleasure of acceding to Mr Atkinson's request, and in making the presentation remarked that cases of gallantry at sea ought not to go unrecognised, because to some extent it was an inducement to others. Mr Rank, in a few well-chosen words, acknowledged the presentation."

A medal in bronze, for Humanity, was also awarded to the Cicero's Master, Richard Care.

MISCELLANEOUS

902

An Original Cannonball salvaged in 1934 from the wreck of the British 32-gun Frigate H.M.S. Lutine, mounted on a wooden plinth made from timber the same ship. The Lutine sunk off the Dutch coast on 9 October 1799, carrying a large shipment of gold, and the ship's famous 'Lutine Bell', salvaged in 1858, still hangs in the rostrum of the underwriter's room in Lloyd's of London, and still tolls to this day on ceremonial occasions or in remembrance of major disasters, comprising:

Cast iron cannonball or round shot, 110mm diameter, 5.20kg, in good condition, resting upon separate dark wood plinth, bearing the small plaque **'Cannon Ball salved from H.M.S. "Lutine", sunk in 1799. Mounted on "Lutine" wood'**. *Light surface corrosion to cannonball from salvage, but otherwise in good condition, minor splitting and old nail-holes to wooden plinth [collection only]* (2) £150-200

903

A Rare Royal North Gloucester Militia Officer's Shoulder-belt plate, c. 1840-1881, in bronze with dark metal finish, overlaid with a silvered star and gilt regimental insignia, with a silver and red enamel centre, 76mm width x 94.5mm height, remnants of gilding to reverse with two upper hooks and studs below for wear, very light wear in places, good very fine, and rare £500-600

Originally formed in 1761, the Royal North Gloucester Militia were re-designated as the 4th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment during the Childers reforms of 1881.

904

An Intriguing British Naval Officer's Photograph Album, c.1916-1921, containing 45 original black and white photographs of Hong Kong and Weihaiwei, with 9 photographs of submarines *L8* and *K3*, and also including a contemporary 'loving wishes' card, most likely from the recipient, signed 'Chris', *the crocodile skin exterior of the album itself worn and splitting, interior photos clear and clean* £80-120

905

Two Large Medal-Display Frames, the first with handsome wooden frame and brass mounts, glazed, front-opening with two hinged panels, 91cm x 54cm; the second brass framed, glazed, 64 cm x 52cm, *inner felting somewhat faded, some graffiti marks and superficial damage to first, viewing recommended, collection required* (2) £60-80

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"**Hammer Price**" is the highest bid for the Property accepted by the auctioneer at the auction or the post auction sale price;

"**Purchase Price**" is the Hammer Price plus applicable Buyer's Premium and Buyer's Expenses;

"**Reserve Price**" (where applicable) is the minimum Hammer Price at which the Seller has agreed to sell a lot.

The Buyer's Premium, Buyer's Expenses and Hammer Price are subject to VAT, where applicable.

3. Examination of Lots

(a) M&E's knowledge of lots is partly dependent on information provided by the Seller and M&E is unable to exercise exhaustive due diligence on each lot. Each lot is available for examination before sale. Bidders are responsible for carrying out examinations and research before sale to satisfy themselves over the condition of lots and accuracy of descriptions.

(b) All oral and/or written information provided to Bidders relating to lots, including descriptions in the catalogue, condition reports or elsewhere are statements of M&E's opinion and not representations of fact. Estimates may not be relied on as a prediction of the selling price or value of the lot and may be revised from time to time at M&E's absolute discretion.

4. Exclusions and limitations of liability to Buyers

(a) M&E shall refund the Purchase Price to the Buyer in circumstances where it deems that the lot is a Counterfeit, subject to the terms of M&E's Authenticity Guarantee.

(b) Subject to Condition 4(a), neither M&E nor the Seller:-

- (i) is liable for any errors or omissions in any oral or written information provided to Bidders by M&E, whether negligent or otherwise;
- (ii) gives any guarantee or warranty to Bidders and any implied warranties and conditions are excluded (save in so far as such obligations cannot be excluded by English law), other than the express warranties given by the Seller to the Buyer (for which the Seller is solely responsible) under the Conditions of Business for Sellers;
- (iii) accepts responsibility to Bidders for acts or omissions (whether negligent or otherwise) by M&E in connection with the conduct of auctions or for any matter relating to the sale of any lot.

(c) Without prejudice to Condition 4(b), any claim against M&E and/ or the Seller by a Bidder is limited to the Purchase Price for the relevant lot. Neither M&E nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect or consequential losses.

(d) Nothing in Condition 4 shall exclude or limit the liability of M&E or the Seller for death or personal injury caused by the negligent acts or omissions of M&E or the Seller.

5. Bidding at Auction

(a) M&E has absolute discretion to refuse admission to the auction. Before sale, Bidders must complete a Registration Form and supply such information and references as M&E requires. Bidders are personally liable for their bid and are jointly and severally liable with their principal, if bidding as agent (in which case M&E's prior and express consent must be obtained).

(b) M&E advises Bidders to attend the auction, but M&E will endeavour to execute absentee written bids provided that they are, in M&E's opinion, received in sufficient time and in legible form.

(c) When available, written and telephone bidding is offered as a free service at the Bidder's risk and subject to M&E's other commitments; M&E is therefore not liable for failure to execute such bids. Telephone bidding may be recorded.

6. Import, Export and Copyright Restrictions

M&E and the Seller make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is subject to import, export or copyright restrictions. It is the Buyer's sole responsibility to obtain any copyright clearance or any necessary import, export or other licence required by law, including licenses required under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

7. Conduct of the Auction

(a) The auctioneer has discretion to refuse bids, withdraw or re-offer lots for sale (including after the fall of the hammer) if (s)he believes that there may be an error or dispute, and may also take such other action as (s)he reasonably deems necessary.

(b) The auctioneer will commence and advance the bidding in such increments as (s)he considers appropriate and is entitled to place bids on the Seller's behalf up to the Reserve Price for the lot, where applicable.

(c) Subject to Condition 7(a), the contract between the Buyer and the Seller is concluded on the striking of the auctioneer's hammer.

(d) Any post-auction sale of lots shall incorporate these Conditions of Business.

8. Payment and Collection

(a) Unless otherwise agreed in advance, payment of the Purchase Price is due in pounds sterling immediately after the auction (the "Payment Date").

(b) Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until M&E has received the Purchase Price in cleared funds. M&E will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release shall not affect passing of title or the Buyer's obligation to pay the Purchase Price, as above.

(c) The refusal of any licence or permit required by law, as outlined in Condition 6, shall not affect the Buyer's obligation to pay for the lot, as per Condition 8(a).

(d) The Buyer must arrange collection of lots within 10 working days of the auction. Purchased lots are at the Buyer's risk from the earlier of (i) collection or (ii) 10 working days after the auction. Until risk passes, M&E will compensate the Buyer for any loss or damage to the lot up to a maximum of the Purchase Price actually paid by the Buyer. M&E's assumption of risk is subject to the exclusions detailed in Condition 5(d) of the Conditions of Business for Sellers.

(e) All packing and handling of lots is at the Buyer's risk. M&E will not be liable for any acts or omissions of third party packers or shippers.

9. Remedies for non-payment

Without prejudice to any rights that the Seller may have, if the Buyer without prior agreement fails to make payment for the lot within 5 working days of the auction, M&E may in its sole discretion exercise 1 or more of the following remedies:-

(a) store the lot at its premises or elsewhere at the Buyer's sole risk and expense;

(b) cancel the sale of the lot;

(c) set off any amounts owed to the Buyer by M&E against any amounts owed to M&E by the Buyer for the lot;

(d) reject future bids from the Buyer;

(e) charge interest at 8% per annum above Lloyds TSB Bank plc Base Rate from the Payment Date to the date that the Purchase Price is received in cleared funds;

(f) re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion, in which case the Buyer will be liable for any shortfall between the original Purchase Price and the amount achieved on re-sale, including all costs incurred in such re-sale;

(g) Exercise a lien over any Buyer's Property in M&E's possession, applying the sale proceeds to any amounts owed by the Buyer to M&E. M&E shall give the Buyer 14 days written notice before exercising such lien;

(h) commence legal proceedings to recover the Purchase Price for the lot, plus interest and legal costs;

(i) disclose the Buyer's details to the Seller to enable the Seller to commence legal proceedings.

10. Failure to collect purchases

(a) If the Buyer pays the Purchase Price but does not collect the lot within 20 working days of the auction, the lot will be stored at the Buyer's expense and risk at M&E's premises or in independent storage.

(b) If a lot is paid for but uncollected within 6 months of the auction, following 60 days written notice to the Buyer, M&E will re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion. The sale proceeds, less all M&E's costs, will be forfeited unless collected by the Buyer within 2 years of the original auction.

11. Data Protection

(a) M&E will use information supplied by Bidders or otherwise obtained lawfully by M&E for the provision of auction related services, client administration, marketing and as otherwise required by law.

(b) By agreeing to these Conditions of Business, the Bidder agrees to the processing of their personal information and to the disclosure of such information to third

parties world-wide for the purposes outlined in Condition 11(a) and to Sellers as per Condition 9(i).

12. Miscellaneous

(a) All images of lots, catalogue descriptions and all other materials produced by M&E are the copyright of M&E.

(b) These Conditions of Business are not assignable by any Buyer without M&E's prior written consent, but are binding on Bidders' successors, assigns and representatives.

(c) The materials listed in Condition 1(a) set out the entire agreement between the parties.

(d) If any part of these Conditions of Business be held unenforceable, the remaining parts shall remain in full force and effect.

(e) These Conditions of Business shall be interpreted in accordance with English Law, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the English Courts, in favour of M&E.

Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee

If Morton & Eden Ltd. sells an item of Property which is later shown to be a "Counterfeit", subject to the terms below Morton & Eden Ltd. will rescind the sale and refund the Buyer the total amount paid by the Buyer to Morton & Eden Ltd. for that Property, up to a maximum of the Purchase Price.

The Guarantee lasts for two (2) years after the date of the relevant auction, is for the benefit of the Buyer only and is non-transferable.

"Counterfeit" means an item of Property that in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion is an imitation created with the intent to deceive over the authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source, where the correct description of such matters is not included in the catalogue description for the Property.

Property shall not be considered Counterfeit solely because of any damage and/or restoration and/or modification work (including, but not limited to, traces of mounting, tooling or repatinating). Please note that this Guarantee does not apply if either:-

(i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the generally accepted opinions of scholars and experts at the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there was a conflict of such opinions; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of the sale that the item was a Counterfeit would have been by means of processes not then generally available or accepted, unreasonably expensive or impractical; or likely to have caused damage to or loss in value to the Property (in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion); or

(iii) there has been no material loss in value of the Property from its value had it accorded with its catalogue description.

To claim under this Guarantee, the Buyer must:-

(i) notify Morton & Eden Ltd. in writing within one (1) month of receiving any information that causes the Buyer to question the authenticity or attribution of the Property, specifying the lot number,

date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons why it is believed to be Counterfeit; and

(ii) return the Property to Morton & Eden Ltd. in the same condition as at the date of sale and be able to transfer good title in the Property, free from any third party claims arising after the date of the sale.

Morton & Eden Ltd. has discretion to waive any of the above requirements. Morton & Eden Ltd. may require the Buyer to obtain at the Buyer's cost the reports of two independent and recognised experts in the relevant field and acceptable to Morton & Eden Ltd. Morton & Eden Ltd. shall not be bound by any reports produced by the Buyer, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. In the event Morton & Eden Ltd. decides to rescind the sale under this Guarantee, it may refund to the Buyer the reasonable costs of up to two mutually approved independent expert reports, provided always that the costs of such reports have been approved in advance and in writing by Morton & Eden Ltd.

MORTON & EDEN LTD

ABSENTEE BID FORM

(please print clearly or type)

Sale Title:

War Medals, Orders and Decorations

Date:

29 November 2018

Please send to:

Morton & Eden Ltd.

Nash House

St George Street

London W1S 2FO

info@mortonandeden.com

Important

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the hammer price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or reserves and in an amount up to but not exceeding the specified amount. The auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may further bid on behalf of the seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot.

I agree to be bound by Morton & Eden's Conditions of Business. If any bid is successful, I agree to pay a buyer's premium on the hammer price at the rate stated in the front of the catalogue and any VAT, or amounts in lieu of VAT, which may be due on the buyer's premium and the hammer price.

Payment Instructions:

Sterling Cash

Subject to statutory limits

Cheque or Banker's Draft

Drawn on a recognised UK bank.

Foreign cheques will not be accepted.

Credit/Debit Card

All credit and non-UK debit card payments are subject to a surcharge of 2%.

Bank Transfer

Name	
Address	
Postcode	
Telephone/Home	Business
Fax	VAT No.
Email	
Signed	Date

Card type (Visa, Mastercard, Debit)	
Card Number	
Cardholder Name	
Expiry Date	Issue No. (debit cards only)
Security Code (last 3 digits on back of card)	
Billing Address (if different from above)	
Cardholder Signature (By signing this you are authorising payment for this sale)	

If you wish Morton & Eden to ship your purchases, please tick ☐

[illegible]

